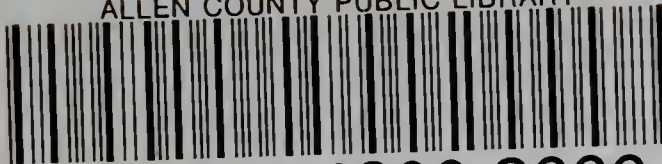


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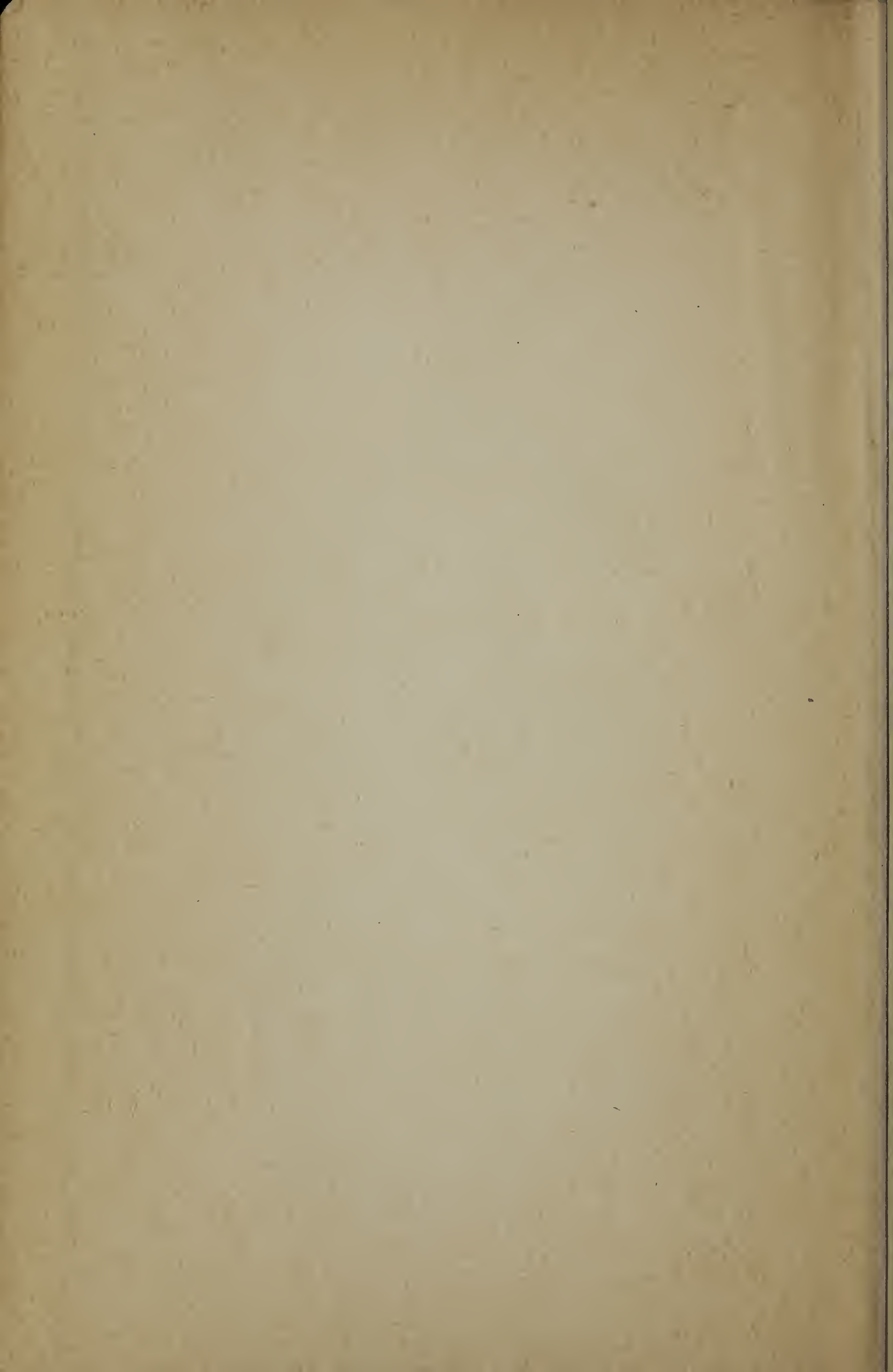


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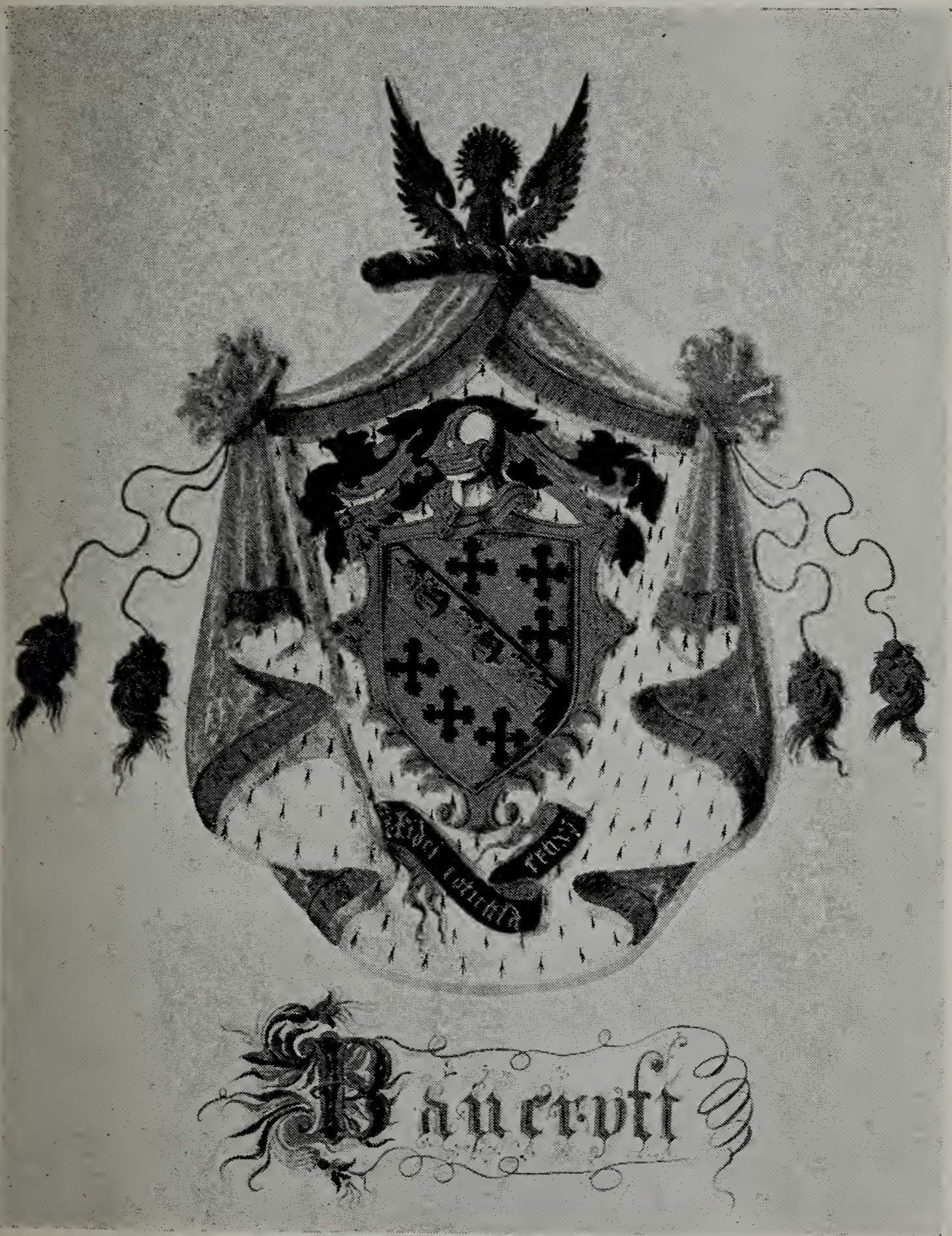


C
CHARLES BANCROFT
OF MONTREAL
His Ancestors
THOMAS¹ BANCROFT
OF ENGLAND AND OF READING, MASS.
JOHN² BANCROFT
OF LYNNFIELD, MASS.
His Father
JAMES⁶ BANCROFT
OF BOSTON
and his
DESCENDANTS
1640-1943

BY
GEORGE ABBOTT-SMITH
AND
JAMES BANCROFT

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PREFACE

The history of this Bancroft family represents a cross section of the history of New England during the last three hundred years.

From the time when Thomas Bancroft, in 1640, landed on these shores and settled at Lynn, Mass., the branch of his family treated in this sketch has lived, for the most part, in New England, mainly in the State of Massachusetts, though some of its members have moved to neighbouring states, some to the west and the south and some to Canada.

The lives of the earlier generations must be viewed against the background of the pioneer life of the time as that is pictured in the histories.

The stories of those through whom the Bancrofts of today trace their lineage back to 1640 can at this far distance be read only in outline. What follows in this sketch is, however, based on the most trustworthy sources available.

To us, who have collaborated in the production of this work, it has been a labour of love: to one,

for his family; to the other, for a family with which he has been allied by affinity for more than fifty years, and to which, during all that time, he has owed more than he can say.

George Abbott-Smith
James Bancroft

Knowlton, Que.
June, 1943.

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LINE OF DESCENT FROM THOMAS¹ TO CHARLES⁷

Thomas ¹ Bancroft (1622-1691)	Elizabeth Metcalf (M. 1648)
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John ³ Bancroft (1682-1768)	Mary Clark (M. 1704)
John ⁴ Bancroft (1708-1777)	Ruth Newhall (M. 1731)
James ⁵ Bancroft (1733-1814)	Esther Smith (M. 1755)
James ⁶ Bancroft (1757-1803)	Sarah Parsons (M. 1783)
Charles ⁷ Bancroft (1788-1834)	Mary Ann Jones (M. 1817)

Chapter I

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

A FEW miles north of Boston there begins that part of Essex county which was known as Lynn when Thomas¹ Bancroft* came from England to Massachusetts. It was the hunting ground of the tribe of Saugus Indians, whose chief seat was where the city of Lynn now stands. The district, set apart under the name of "Lynn Village" in 1639, eventually included what are now the towns of Reading, Lynnfield and Wakefield, from twelve to fifteen miles north-west of Boston.

This region, on the shores of which Thomas Bancroft landed in 1640, was, except for the clearings made by earlier settlers and the glades in which the Indians grew their corn, dense forest, infested by wild beasts—bears, wolves and various smaller animals—and traversed by prowling Indians. Here the settlers had to make clearings for their dwellings by felling and uprooting trees and removing stones and so prepare the soil for their fields and orchards.

* The index figures 1, 2, etc., indicate the number of the generation to which each is attached, beginning with Thomas¹.

For the next forty years there was intermittent warfare between the settlers and the Indians, until the latter were finally subdued, soon after 1676, when the war with the white men's implacable foe, the Indian chief Metacom, known to the settlers as King Philip, came to an end.*

The roads in these early settlements were rough and narrow, for the most part mere bridle-paths, not always too clearly defined, crossed by rough gates as here and there they traversed farms, and adapted only to travel on horseback, with a pillion for women.

The woods were full of terror for the women and children, many of their homes remote from neighbours and subject to visits, friendly or unfriendly, from the Indians. They would have further cause for fear in the frequent rumours of Indian massacres of defenceless women and children in the absence of their men-folk by day and whole families surprised and murdered by night.

The earliest settlers, on their arrival, made for themselves temporary shelters, like Indian wigwams, with sapling poles covered with wattle and roofed with mats, or dug holes in the ground, fronted with rough boarding and roofed with bark or thatch laid over poles. In the Connecticut

* See Chapter II, p. 18.

valley, they dug for similar shelters into the steep banks of the river. Soon, however, they were able to provide themselves with more permanent dwellings. The early immigrants who came to Plymouth and Salem, had brought with them artisans with a supply of tools and ironwork for building. Also, lumber in the form of beams and planks and boards was before long available.

The oldest houses, a few of which still stand, were built, like the blockhouses erected for protection against the Indians, of logs hewn square and dove-tailed at the corners. These were followed by frame houses, walled with thick sawn planks and covered with weather-boarding. They were roofed with shingles, split from pine logs.

The average house, in the late seventeenth century, was two stories high, built around a huge brick chimney with large fire-places capable of accommodating logs four feet or more in length. In the earlier years, most of the settlers lived in houses with but one room, with a chamber above. As the family increased a lean-to would be added, opposite the entry and beyond the chimney.

Cooking was done over the open fire, in kettles suspended from pothooks, hanging on a crane. For roasting, an iron spit was passed through the meat and rested on brackets at the back of the

andirons. There were various devices for turning the spit, so that the meat would cook evenly. Potatoes (unknown in the earliest days) and eggs were roasted in the hot ashes. The baking was done at first in a Dutch oven—an iron pot with a pan-like top which was filled with hot coals. The pot, with long iron legs, was set above the fire. Later, a brick oven was built in the fireplace.

The dishes used on the pine or oaken tables, were chiefly of wood. There was some pewter and a little earthenware. Silver was rare. One of the family ancestors left to his daughter a silver mug. Among the bequests of another to the members of his family was the gift to one of his sons of "my silver spoon".

These early ancestors of the Bancroft family are variously described as yeomen, husbandmen and housewrights and seem to have been possessed of a considerable amount of land.

Theirs was an environment much like that which, within living memory, existed in rural parts of the Province of Quebec. Here the women of the family produced with their own hands, from the flax and wool of the farm, through all the processes of handicraft—carding, spinning and weaving—the linen and woollen fabrics for their bedding and for the clothes of their men-folk and themselves. The

farmer was his own farrier, wheelwright and carpenter and was the working superintendent in the building of his house.

The oldest Bancroft house known to exist today is on Summer Street in Lynnfield Centre, on part of the property originally occupied by Thomas Bancroft and is said to have been built by Nathaniel, younger half brother of John⁴. As it appears at present, with its white clapboard walls and green shutters, it is of a type frequently to be seen in the older homesteads throughout the country, in villages and rural parts, succeeding the earlier unpainted houses and those later painted in Indian red.

The lives, however, of at least the first two generations of the family must be visualized against the background described in the preceding paragraphs. The venerable house of 1744 was erected more than a century after the coming of Thomas and the first meeting-house in the district, later known as Lynnfield, had been built only thirty years before.

Even then it did not stand, as it does today, like the old First Church of Reading (now Wakefield) in an attractive village with trim lawns and gardens, but in the centre of a straggling community of farmers.

Previous to 1715, the people of this district, still a part of the First Parish of Lynn, had to pay their dues to that parish and journey for worship to the church in Lynn over roads such as have been described and, in seasons of snow and flood, with great difficulty and discomfort.

Not only was the rough and primitive life which Thomas Bancroft and his wife Elizabeth lived, with its lack of present day comforts and luxuries, in striking contrast to the lives of his descendants today, but in contrast also to their own previous environment in the Old Land from whence they came.

We know nothing of the early life of Thomas¹, but we do know something of the home in Derbyshire from which he came, the names of his father and of his three preceding ancestors and the fact that they were substantial members of the yeomanry of England, freeholders, living on their own land. We also know that his wife Elizabeth was born in the city of Norwich, England, and that her family was in comfortable, if not affluent, circumstances during her childhood, as will appear in the next chapter.

Chapter II

THE PIONEERS

IT was but twenty years after the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth that Thomas Bancroft set foot upon the shores of Massachusetts, having come over, as tradition tells, in "the good ship James", the same ship which, we are told, had brought also his elder half-brother John with his wife Jane in 1632.

Their father having died in 1627, Thomas, after John's departure, lived on with his mother until her death in 1639 left him free to follow his relatives to America in 1640.* His epitaph states that he died in 1691, aged 69.

In the absence, at this time of writing, of any further knowledge of his early life, it is interesting to note that Thomas Bancroft had some interest in or connection with, the county of Bedfordshire, England. In the Essex county Land Records (Vol. ix, p. 11) there is a deed of land purchased by him, the year he died, from John and Jane Simons, of Harrold, Bedfordshire.

Nothing definite is known of Thomas Bancroft's

* Newhall, History of Lynn.

movements during the first eight years after his arrival. According to the figures in his epitaph, and if the family tradition of the date of his landing is right, he must have been only eighteen years of age when he came to Massachusetts. It is therefore quite probable that he did not settle down at once as a householder. As such, we first hear of him in 1648, when, at the annual town meeting of Dedham—just outside the present southwestern limits of Greater Boston—he was admitted as a townsman.

At a town meeting held two years later, he was granted a parcel of land "towards the place called the old Mille".

At Dedham he married, on January 23, 1647, Alice Bacon*, daughter of Michael Bacon of Dedham, who a few weeks after the birth of a baby which lived only thirteen days, died on January 29, 1648.

On July 15th of that year, at Dedham also, he married Elizabeth Metcalf*, who had been born in St. Benedict's Parish, was baptized in St. Benedict's Church, Norwich, England, on September 20th, 1626, and died at Reading, May 11th, 1711.

Elizabeth Metcalf joined the Dedham church in September, 1648. Her membership was transferred

* See note x on p. 17.

to the church in Reading in 1662. In 1663 Joan Marshall was disciplined by the Reading church for speaking "offensive words against sister Bancroft".

The children of Thomas and Elizabeth Bancroft (besides four who died in infancy—John and Elizabeth, twins, born in 1650; Sarah, born in 1658; Ralph, born in 1660), were: Thomas², born in 1649; Elizabeth, (married to Joseph Brown), born in 1653; John, born in 1656; Raham, born in 1662, died in 1683; Sarah, (married to John Woodward), born in 1665; Ebenezer, born, in 1667; Mary, born in 1670, (unmarried in 1691). Of the sons, only Thomas, John and Ebenezer raised families to carry on the line of Thomas^{1, x}

Elizabeth Metcalf's father, Michael Metcalf^{xx}, was born in the county of Norfolk, England, in 1592 and died at Dedham, Mass., December 24th, 1664. He was a weaver of damask in the city of Norwich, where seven of his eleven children were born in St. Benedict's Parish. He was married in

x The following entries appear in the Dedham Vital Records (see also p. 108):—"Thomas Bancroft and Alice Bacon was married the 23 of the 1 mo, 1647. Thomas, the son of Thomas Bancroft and Alice his wife, was borne the 11 of the 1 mo, 1648. Thomas Bancroft and Elizabeth Metcalf was married the 15 of the 7 mo, 1648. Thomas, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bancroft, was borne the 14 of the 7 mo, 1649. John, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bancroft, was borne the 11 of the 2 mo, 1650, (twin of Elizabeth).

xx N.E. Historical & Genealogical Register, Vol. vi, 171-3, lxxviii, 63.

1616 to Sarah Ellwyn^x, who died in 1644 at Dedham, Mass.

Charles Henry Pole, in "The Pioneers of Massachusetts" (1900), thus writes of the coming of Michael Metcalf to America: "Michael Metcalf, dornix weaver of Norwich, England, ae 45, with his wife Sarah, ae 39, children Michael, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Martha, Joane, Rebecca^{xx}, and servant Thomas Cumberbach, ae 16, passed examination April 18, 1637, to go to New England. Settled at Dedham."

Michael Metcalf was admitted a townsman at Dedham in 1637, joined the church there in 1639^{xxx} and was elected a selectman in 1641. His name stands first on a committee "to contrive the fabricke of a meeting-house". A letter, addressed by him, after his arrival at Dedham, to "The true professors of Christ's Gospel within the city of Norwich", not only throws a light upon the conditions in England which impelled so many at that period to seek in a new land the freedom of thought and of worship which was denied them at home, but shows

x The record of the parish of St. Bartholomew's, Norwich, reads: "Michael Metcalf and Sara Ellwyn married the 13 day of October, 1616." "Michael Metcalf married (2) in August, 1645, Mary Fairebanke."

xx Michael Metcalf, in his letter (p. 12) mentions nine children.

xxx "Michael Metcalf ye elder was rec'd. into ye church with good satisfaction ye 24 of ye 6 month, 1639." (Dedham Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1638-1845.)

Michael Metcalf to have been a man of strong and vigorous individuality.

"I was persecuted", he writes, "in the land of my fathers' sepulchres, for not bowing at the name of Jesus and observing other ceremonies in religion, forced upon me, at the instance of Bishop Wren of Norwich and his Chancellor Dr. Corbet, whose violent measures troubled me in the Bishop's court, and returned me into the High Commissioner's Court.

"Suffering many times for the cause of religion, I was forced, for the sake of the liberties of my conscience, to flee from my wife and children to go into New England; taking ship for the voyage at London the 17th September, 1636; being by tempests tossed up and down the seas till the Christmas following when veering about to Plymouth in Old England, in which time I met with many sore afflictions.^x

"Leaving the ship, I went down to Yarmouth in Norfolk County, whence I shipped myself and family to come to New England; sailed 15th April,

x From Plymouth, England, he wrote on January 8th, 1636, a letter addressed in the same way as this one, containing a violent attack, full of Biblical phrases and references, against the abuses of the time. In his only personal reference he speaks of himself as "Exiled from my wife and children, with whom I would gladly have continued, if at liberty." He signs himself: "Your loving brother in exile, persecuted for Christ's verity." (N.E. H. & G. Register, xvi, pp. 279-84.)

1637, and arrived three days before midsummer, with my wife, nine children and a servant." He adds this postscript: "My enemies conspired against me to take away my life, and sometimes, to avoid their hands, my wife did hide me in the roof of the house, covering me over with straw."

This stalwart personality, who was to become one of the progenitors of the Bancroft family, died December 24th, 1664. He left his land to his sons and made bequests of money to his daughters, including that "to my daughter Elizabeth Bancrafte, five pounds."

The last clause of his will read as follows: "Moreover, if any of ye sons that are Legatees in ys my present will shall by themselves, or by any others, make, or cause to bee made, in word or Deed, in Reference to any thing given, in this my will; then, all that Legacye, to that p son, shall be utterly voide."

At the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Metcalf, Thomas Bancroft must have already gone to Reading, for in the parish records he appears as a free-man there and a member of the First Parish in September 1648.

The First Parish of Reading* was set apart from Lynn in 1644. Settlement had begun there four

* Now Wakefield, see p. 29.

years previous to this, following a petition from the people of Lynn for "place for an inland plantation at the head of their bounds"; whereupon they were granted a tract of land four miles square. The First Church of Reading was built in 1645.

Later on, in 1655, Thomas Bancroft leased a house in the district of Lynn which was later given the name of Lynnfield. This district was set apart in 1712 as a precinct or parish—"the second district of Lynn"—and was incorporated in 1814 as the town of Lynnfield.

Lynn itself was first settled in 1629. Five men of Salem asked Governor Endicott where they might go to settle, and, as they expressed it, "he gave his leave to go where we would". To Lynn they went, and the parish was founded in 1632, the fifth parish in Massachusetts.

The order in which the five parishes were founded was: (1) Salem in 1629; (2) Dorchester in 1630; (3) Charlestown in the same year, (afterwards removed to Boston); (4) Watertown 1630; (5) Lynn, June 8th, 1632.

Between 1629 and 1632, some of the people of Lynn worshipped at Salem, others had meetings in their own houses.

The first minister of Lynn was Stephen Bacheler, ancestor of Whittier and of Daniel Webster, who

came in 1632. An old man, he retired three years later, and was succeeded by Samuel Whiting, son of the Mayor of Boston, England. In 1679 the Rev. Jeremiah Shepard came as pastor, and in 1692 seven members of his flock were arrested and imprisoned on a charge of witchcraft and he himself narrowly escaped trial and imprisonment on a similar charge.

The first meeting-house of Lynn was on the north-east corner of Shepard and Summer Streets. The present building, the fifth, was dedicated on August 29th, 1872.

John² Bancroft, son of Thomas¹, was born at Reading, Mass., March 2nd, 1656, and died at Lynn End (later a part of Lynnfield) January 25th, 1739. He married (1) on September 24th, 1678, Elizabeth Eaton, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kendall) Eaton of Reading*, who was born on September 8th, 1662, and died March 12th, 1704/5; (2) Hannah (Wayte) Hasey of Malden, Mass.

John's children, all by his first wife, were: John³, born January 25th, 1682; Raham, born February 9th, 1685; Timothy, born January 20th, 1704; and five daughters: Elizabeth, Martha, Tabitha, Hepzibah and Hannah.

In 1711, a meeting was held at the house of John²

* The old Eaton homestead stands at the corner of Main and Salem Streets, Wakefield.

Bancroft, "which organized a precinct and ordered a meeting house and John Bancroft was one of the committee of three to set bounds to the precinct."

The petition to have this precinct set apart was received by the town meeting of Lynn, where it was recognized that for the farmers of "Lynn End" it was a long distance to come to Lynn to worship on winter days when they frequently had "more severe snowstorms than we have here", and on November 17th, 1712, it was voted at the town meeting:

"In answer to the petition of our neighbours the farmers, dated February 13th, 1711, desiring to be a precinct, that all that part of the town that lies on the northerly side of the highway that leads from Salem to Reading be set off for a precinct, and when they shall have a meeting-house and a minister qualified according to law, settled to preach the word of God among them, then shall they be wholly freed from paying to the ministry of this town, but not before."

Shortly after, as stated above, the district was set apart as a parish—"the second district of Lynn".

Salem, itself, where the people of Lynn went for worship before they had a church of their own, was settled by a party of Puritans who came from England in 1626. The first parish was organized

in 1629 and the first meeting-house built in 1634.

Rev. Walter Barton, speaking of these first settlers at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the parish of Salem in 1882, says: "They believed that to separate from the Church of England while they remained there would be a sin of schism . . . so they decided to separate from the corruption of the Church by leaving the Realm. . . . This was the first instance in which the Puritans formed a Congregational church."

Thomas Bancroft's property in that section of Lynn which was later called Lynnfield, became, from the time of his settling there, the home of the family for the next three generations.

John³ Bancroft, son of John², was born at Lynn End on January 25th, 1682, and died on December 20th, 1768. He married (1) on April 19th, 1704 Mary Clarke, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Brington) Clarke of Reading, who died October 1st, 1723, aged 38; (2) Mary (Brington) Mansfield, widow, who died July 25th, 1763.

His children by the first wife were: John⁴, born June 25th, 1708; Timothy, born December 25th, 1717; five daughters: Mary, Elizabeth, Suzannah, Eunice and Joan. By the second wife: Nathaniel, born October 22nd, 1725; and a daughter, Hannah.

John⁴ Bancroft, son of John³, about whom little

is recorded beyond gifts to his family during his lifetime and his last will and testament, was born June 25th, 1708, and died April 20th, 1777.

He married at Lynn, April 5th, 1731, (1) Ruth Newhall, daughter of Elisha and Jane (Breed) Newhall, who was born December 9th, 1712, and died February 25th, 1745. In 1748/49 he married (2) Eve Hawkes, who died March 25th, 1797.

His children by his first wife were: James⁵, born March 21st, 1732; John (d. young), and six daughters: Mary, Ruth, Lydia, Sarah, Jane and Rachel.

By the second wife he had three sons: John Ebenezer and Job.

The members of the family at this period were active in church, civic and military affairs.

Each head of the first four generations except one—John⁴—is noted in the brief records available as having membership or office in the local church.

Thomas¹, as already mentioned, was a member of the First Parish of Reading. John² and John³ were deacons of the church. The part played by John² in the formation of the parish of Lynnfield has already been recorded. John³ donated to the new church there—now known as the "Old Meeting House" in Lynnfield Centre—its oldest books of Church Records, with the following inscription: "Deacon John Bancroft's gift to the Church in

Lynn End, Anno Dom. 1732. The Book of Church Records."

The civic activities of the first four generations seem to have been limited to local affairs. though Nathaniel, half-brother of John⁴, who has already been mentioned, was "survivor of highways" and was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1775.

As regards military activities, John² was an officer in the Reading Infantry, as was his father, Lieut. Thomas¹, and these no doubt played their part with others who, from time to time had to defend the settlements against the Indians.

Thomas², eldest son of the first Thomas, a Lieutenant in the Lynn Company, took part in the last two years of King Philip's Wars. In 1689 he was attached to the Middlesex Regiment and marched with it against the Indians. Rev. Cotton Mather tells how a beleaguered garrison in Exeter was relieved by Lieut. Bancroft, who is said to have led the charge against the enemy with such fierceness that they fled without waiting to scalp the fallen.

As the history of the family proceeds, it is noted that its fortunes were largely conditioned by its opportunities. In the earlier days, its educational facilities were confined to the elementary school, and this, taken together with the general limitations

of its environment, accounts for the rather undistinguished character of its life.

It may be wondered why, living as the Bancrofts of Lynnfield did, not many miles from Harvard University*, some members of the earlier generations did not avail themselves of its opportunities. We cannot explain with any certainty the fact that they did not do so. But it may well be that their failure was due, in part at least, to lack of means, which, from what we know of their limited resources, seems not unlikely. In contrast, the careers of those to whom, in subsequent years, wider ways were open, shew that, when opportunity offered, they proceeded to work out their destinies in a way worthy of the land in which they lived.

* Harvard College was founded in 1638.

Chapter III

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THE period of the Revolution lies within the careers of James⁵ and James⁶ Bancroft. Father and son, they were both officers in the Continental Army and served in the Revolutionary War.

James⁵ was the son of John⁴ who died in 1777 and was therefore too old to serve in the war.

James was born at Lynnfield on March 31st, 1732, and died on August 22nd, 1814. He married on November 25th, 1755, at Reading, Esther Smith, daughter of James and Abigail Smith of Reading. She was born at Reading and died at Lynnfield on March 25th, 1814, "aged 87". Of their five children, whose births are given in the Lynn Vital Records, four died in infancy and only the eldest—James⁶—survived.

James⁵ was appointed tithingman in 1757, warden in 1774 and clerk of the parish in 1779-80. It is recorded that he owned a slave named Essex, who was baptized in 1772. His military service is given in the record of the "Massachusetts Soldiers

& Sailors of the Revolutionary War", Vol. I, p. 562.

He was commissioned a lieutenant in Colonel John Mansfield's Regiment in 1775, and in 1778 joined Captain James Bancroft's company in Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment in the Continental Army. The Captain James Bancroft in whose company James served, was a grandson of Deacon Thomas², elder brother of John² and was therefore a distant cousin of James⁵. He was born at Reading Mass., in 1739 and died in 1831, at the age of ninety-two years. He was a deacon in the Third Church of Reading for forty-six years, a selectman and justice of the peace and was a representative to the Massachusetts General Court for several years. He served in the army from 1775 to 1780 and was the writer of the interesting letter from "Camp Valley Forge" which is printed in Lilley Eaton's "Genealogical History of Reading", pp. 707-8.

Several other members of collateral lines in the family of Thomas¹ also served in the Army of the Revolution. They include members of the lines of Thomas² and Ebenezer², the elder and younger brother respectively of John² and also nephews of John³ in the line of John.

Four sons of Timothy³, son of Ebenezer, served in the army, one as Colonel, one as Captain and

another as Lieutenant. The Colonel—Ebenezer⁴—entered the Provincial Army during the French war and took part in five campaigns. He was chairman of a committee which, on June 8th, 1776, at Dunstable, prepared a number of strong resolutions in favour of declaring independence of Great Britain, which were unanimously adopted by the town. He wrote a vivid account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, which is printed in J. B. Hill's "Old Dunstable", pp. 58 ff. He died on September 22nd, 1877, and is buried in the Old South cemetery in Nashua, N.H.

This interesting incident is related of him. One day, when he was ploughing in a field, the plough-share several times struck a rock embedded in the soil. Dismissing the man who was working with him, he brought a bar and shovel with which he finally raised the stone, to find beneath it a pot full of golden pounds. How it came there was never known and he never told the amount of the treasure. But to each of his six daughters he gave a large farm when she married.

Captain Samuel Bancroft, grandson of Thomas², though too old to serve in the Revolutionary Army, had commanded the Reading Regiment which marched in 1757 to the relief of Fort William Henry.

Samuel's younger brother, Caleb, who in 1775 moved from Reading, Mass., to Temple, Vermont, was one of forty-two men who, at Temple, Vt., signed the following pledge:

"We the subscribers, do hereby solemnly profess our entire willingness, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with arms, to oppose the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American colonies whenever, and to such a degree, as such attempts of Britain may require."

In all, at least eighteen members of the family of Thomas¹ Bancroft, in its different lines, including James⁵ and James⁶, served in the Revolutionary Army. The record shews that this Bancroft family gave active and ardent support to the cause of the patriots in the Revolutionary War.

Captain James⁶ Bancroft, eldest and only surviving son of James⁵, was born in 1756 and baptized in in the First Church in Lynnfield on January 2nd, 1757. He died in Boston on April 2nd, 1803. He married, probably in 1783, Sarah Parsons, who was born in Leicester on February 22nd, 1754, and died in Boston on April 20th, 1795. The "Columbian Centinel" of April 22nd contains a notice of her death. She was the daughter of Israel and Hannah (Waitt) Parsons of Leicester, Mass. On the death

of her father, her mother having died when she was quite young, her step-mother Lois is said to have brought her to live in Lynnfield, the childhood home of Lois, whose parents were Ebenezer and Ruth (Boutfield) Bancroft of Lynnfield. Sarah therefore was married, it seems, at Lynnfield, not at Leicester.

Sarah Parsons' great-great grandmother, Mary (Bliss) Parsons, was accused of witchcraft but was acquitted after trial. Sarah's grandfather, Rev. David Parsons, was the first minister of Leicester. Although scholarly and an able preacher, he is said to have been very pugnacious and always at loggerheads with his congregation so that he left instructions to the effect that he was to be buried on his own property, as he did not wish to lie in the same ground with his parishioners.

James Bancroft and his wife Sarah are buried in the Old Central Burying Ground on Boston Common. His epitaph states that "he served his country with honour during the Revolutionary War".

The "Columbian Centinel" (semi-weekly) of April 6th, 1803, contains this notice and brief obituary:

"In this town, on Saturday last, Capt. James Bancroft, Aet. 47.

"A man of natural sound understanding, he served with reputation in the American army during the revolutionary war, and has now left several depending orphan children and aged parents to deplore his loss, and that support to which he contributed more from duty and principle than from his scanty pecuniary abilities."

James Bancroft was commissioned ensign in Colonel Bridges' regiment in May, 1775, and took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and in the siege of Boston. He was, with his father, lieutenant in Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment in 1780 and served until the end of the war. His rank appears as Captain on his epitaph.

Some time previous to 1786, he came to Boston and appears in the Boston Directory for 1789 as a grocer in Back Street. He is said to have failed in business and next appears in the Directory for 1796—there were no intermediate issues—as an official in the Custom House, residing in Nassau Street. He was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, from which he resigned in 1793.

He had five children. James⁷, the eldest, was born at Lynnfield on December 30th, 1784, and died in Philadelphia on March 13th, 1855. He married Rebecca Smith of Philadelphia who died in 1856. He was, like his father, a member of the Society

of the Cincinnati, and is said to have attended its meetings on the 4th of July "with his customary punctuality". He had one daughter*, who married Ellis (Elias) Baker of New Brunswick, N.J. They had two children, James B. and Frederick Baker.

Since the beginning of its settlement, New England has produced sea-faring men. In fisheries and coast guard, in the navy and the merchant marine, its sailors have taken a leading part in the nautical affairs of the nation. Of the mariners of New England, the Bancroft family has contributed its share.

Outstanding among these is Captain Henry⁷, second son of James⁶. Born in 1786 in Boston, he went to sea at fourteen, was mate of a ship and then first officer four years later and at the age of nineteen was commander of a brig. This rank he held until he left the sea after thirty-five years of service, except when, during two years, he served for a time as first officer and then as Lieutenant of a privateer in the war of 1812. From 1835 until his death in 1872, he made his home at Lynnfield Centre.

He married at Lynnfield, on October 16th, 1821, Eliza Mottey, daughter of the Reverend Joseph Mottey of Lynnfield. The graves of Henry and Eliza Bancroft are in the Old Cemetery, Lynnfield

* See "Memoirs of Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler", p. 280.

Centre. Their two sons, George, born August 4th, 1824, and Henry Alexander, born June 2nd, 1827, were both sea-going men. George was lost at sea in February 1861. Henry, after an absence of seven years, returned to Lynnfield from Canton, China, in August, 1856, and died on July 25th, 1862.

The following obituary from a Boston newspaper, written by hand and signed with the initials T.B.H. is taken from Canon Charles Bancroft's "Extract Book", No. 2:

"Death of an Old Shipmaster

"Seldom is the community called upon to consign to the silent tomb so noble, dignified and upright a man as the late Captain Henry Bancroft of Lynnfield Centre, who departed this life on the 15th instant at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The cause of his sudden illness was a severe attack of pneumonia two months ago, which prostrated him so that he was unable to recover.

"He was born in Boston and for nearly fifty years sailed from this port most of the time as a very successful shipmaster in ships owned by such houses as Bryant and Sturgis in the China, East India, Russian, French and Italian trades. A gentleman of this city who went as his mate two voyages, said to the writer that he was greatly indebted to him for much of the knowledge he had obtained in

his profession, and estimated him one of the ablest commanders that sailed out from this port. An incident occurred during one of his return voyages from China which exhibited the abilities of the man as a commander. His noble ship, laden with a full cargo of rich silks and teas was, when off St. Helena, overtaken by a severe hurricane, by which the ship lost her rudder. All on board expected a watery grave except Captain Bancroft, who ordered the main yard lowered, which, under great disadvantages, was rigged into a temporary rudder, and he brought the cargo, valued at half a million dollars, into Boston, in due time and without any loss. For this noble effort he was rewarded by the presentation to him of a silver service valued at about \$2,000, which service is to be given to the Boston Marine Society*. Captain Bancroft has left a handsome estate which will be settled by Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., the well-known merchant of this city, whose wife is the estimable daughter of the deceased.

"The writer, during a business acquaintance of

* This service is now in the possession of Mrs. Annie A. Bancroft, widow of the late Rev. Henry Bancroft. Each of the pieces bears the following inscription:

Reward of Merit.

Presented to Capt. Henry Bancroft
by the Owners & Assurers of the
Ship Sachem & Cargo Boston

Nov. 1821

twenty-three years, has always been deeply impressed with his gentlemanly, dignified and Christian character."

The eldest child and only daughter of Henry and Eliza Bancroft, Eliza Ann Moody, was born on September 6th, 1822, and died in 1877. She married on October 31st, 1841, Cyrus M. Wakefield, a prominent and very successful business man.

Following a generous donation of land and money given by Mr. Wakefield to the town of South Reading for the erection of a new town building with provision for a memorial to the men of South Reading who had served in the Revolutionary War, the town was re-named Wakefield in his honour.

A biography of Cyrus Wakefield, with a portrait, is given in Lilley Eaton's "Genealogical History of Reading", pp. 676 ff. An excellent portrait of Captain Henry is also to be found in Wellman's "History of Lynnfield".

A biography of Charles, the third son of James⁶, is given in the next chapter.

There were two daughters (besides one, Clarissa Gates, who died in infancy)—Sarah Parsons and Harriet, both born in Boston, Sarah in 1790 and Harriet in 1793. Sarah died in Brooklyn, N.Y., where she had lived with her sister, on January

5th, 1876, "aged eighty-five years" and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Harriet died in Brooklyn on April 21st, 1873, and was buried on April 25th in Greenwood Cemetery in lot No. 12356, sec. No. 121. The Greenwood Cemetery records speak of her as "eighty years old, widow, late residence 97 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N.Y." Sarah, who had lived with her there for some time, lived also with her brother Charles, the record giving as "her late residence, Montreal, Canada".

Harriet was married on October 30th, 1822, in Christ Church, Boston, to Rev. Benjamin Clarke Cutler, then rector of Christ Church, Quincy, and later of St. Ann's, Brooklyn. He was born at Jamaica Plains, Roxbury, Mass., on February 7th, 1798, died in Brooklyn on February 10th, 1863, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. A full account of the early life and the ministry of Dr. Cutler is given in "Memoirs of Rev. Benjamin Cutler" by Horatio Gray.

The town to which James⁶ came from Lynnfield was small compared with the Boston of today, though it was the largest town in New England and the third in size and rank in the United States.

As it appears in the old maps attached to the early directories of Boston, it occupied the eastern

part of the peninsula which lies between the Charles River and Boston Harbour. It was bounded on the landward side by an irregular line running west of Boston Common. At high water, when Back Bay was fully inundated, it presented a pear-shaped appearance, with the smaller end joined to Roxbury and Brookline by a narrow strip of land called the "Neck". At low tide, Back Bay was a wide reach of tidal flats through which ran the Charles River.

Charlestown was reached by a ferry, Dorchester, Milton, Brookline and Cambridge by country roads. Somerville, Everett, Brighton and the Newtons were farming districts with little villages here and there.

The first Boston Directory was issued in 1789 and is a small volume six and a quarter by three and three-quarters inches in size, containing forty-seven pages and about 1800 names. It was followed by other issues, slightly larger, in 1796, 1798, 1800 and 1803.

The Directory is prefaced by a short account of the topography, the buildings and the population. The town is said to be two miles long and seven hundred and twenty-six yards wide at its broadest point and to have contained seven hundred acres. There are said to have been in 1800, 2870 dwelling

houses and a population of 24,000. The names of between 5000 and 6000 persons appear in the Directory.

There were nineteen churches, of which nine were Congregational, three Episcopalian, two Baptist and one each of five other bodies, including the Roman Catholics and the Friends. There were seven free schools, attended by 900 scholars, "of which 160 are taught Latin and Algebra". There were 80 wharves and quays and a large flourishing business of shipping.

The Custom House was on State Street, and Nassau Street, where James resided when an officer of Customs, is given in the street list as running west and north from Orange Street to the Mall, which corresponded to the south end of Tremont Street today. He is listed in the Directory of 1798 as living in the same residence. In the Directories of 1800 and 1803 his name does not appear.

Chapter IV

THE MIGRATION TO CANADA

THE end of the Revolutionary War divides the period covered by this sketch into two nearly equal parts. The coming of James⁶ to Boston, some time before 1789, also falls near the dividing line between these two parts, distinguished from one another by the different conditions and circumstances of the family in each.

For the first hundred and fifty years, from 1640 to 1790, the home of the family and descendants of Thomas Bancroft was in the District of Lynn. Here they lived in small towns and rural districts. Early in the next hundred and fifty years we find them mainly residing in cities.

Of the family of James⁶, only Henry lived most of his life, not spent at sea, in Lynnfield. James went to Philadelphia, Charles to New York and thence to Montreal. The two daughters, Sarah Parsons and Harriet, made their homes in Montreal and in Brooklyn.

There was also, in the second half of the period, a change in the church affiliations of the family. In the district of Lynn they had allied themselves

with the Congregational church, the largest, and for a time the only religious communion in the district.

On the coming of Charles⁷ to Montreal, there being no Congregational Church there until after his death, he and his family attached themselves to the Presbyterian Church.

But, in the same generation, his sister Harriet Bancroft was married in Christ Church, Boston, to the Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, Rector of Christ Church, Quincy. In the next generation, Charles, second son of Charles⁷, went to Columbia University to be educated for the ministry of the Episcopal Church and he married Ellen Smith in Christ Church, Philadelphia. From that time on, the family has been predominantly attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States or to the Church of England in Canada.

Charles⁷ was born in 1788 and died on April 19th, 1834, at the early age of forty-six. He was buried on April 22nd in the old Protestant cemetery of Montreal, the Rev. Alex. Mathieson, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, officiating. The witnesses who signed the register were Joseph Webster and John Livingston. Since his coming to Montreal, six generations of the family, his own included, have been represented in Canada, though



CHARLES BANCROFT

one granddaughter and three great-grandsons subsequently took up their residence in the United States.

Charles Bancroft came to Montreal from the Phoenix Bank of New York and entered the firm of Horatio Gates & Co., founded by Horatio Gates, one of the merchant princes of Old Montreal.

On leaving the Phoenix Bank, he was presented with a handsome silver service of pitcher, tray and cup. The pitcher and tray are in the possession of Mrs. C. D. Bancroft and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bancroft have the cup. On each of the pieces is the inscription, "From the Phoenix Bank of New York to Charles Bancroft, Esq."

Though no date is given for this inscription, the presentation may perhaps be tentatively assigned to the year 1815. According to a family tradition which a member of the family now living remembers being told by her mother, Charles Bancroft first met his future wife, who, at the age of sixteen had come to Montreal to visit her uncle, Horatio Gates, when he called at the home of Mr. Gates on New Year's Day, a little more than a year before his marriage.

This would suggest his having come to Montreal some time in the previous year, when peace had been restored after the war of 1812-14. But our

available information does not altogether rule out the possibility of his having come before 1812.

In 1817 the "Montreal Bank" was founded and commenced operations on November 3rd of that year. It continued to operate under the Articles of 1817 in which it was given this name until a charter was granted by the Legislature, receiving the Royal assent in 1822, in which the bank was described as the "Bank of Montreal".

On June 1st, 1818, just eight months after the opening of the bank, Charles Bancroft was elected a director. For a short time in 1819 he was vice-president of the bank, but resigned from his directorship on June 7th to become a director and vice-president of the newly organized Bank of Canada, a large portion of the stock of which was held by directors of the Bank of Montreal.

The Hon. Horatio Gates was in 1817 one of the original directors of the Bank of Montreal and was president during part of the year 1826, until he was appointed president of the Bank of Canada, which office he held until the bank was merged with the Bank of Montreal in 1831. In 1832 he was again president of the Bank of Montreal and so continued until his death in 1834.

The important part played by Horatio Gates in the career of Charles Bancroft, warrants a brief

review at this point of his own career and personality.

Horatio Gates was born in Barre, Mass., on October 30th, 1777, the son of Captain Benjamin and Experience Gates. At an early age he went to Vermont, where he was employed in the transport of farm and other products to Canada by way of Lake Champlain, the Richelieu river and the St. Lawrence. While still a youth, he went on to Montreal and busied himself in acquiring knowledge of the international trade conducted there. He then embarked in trade with produce from Vermont and soon extended his transactions to the import and export trade between the United States and all parts of Canada. In time his firm is said to have conducted a larger business in domestic and foreign farm products than any other firm in Canada. To these activities he added the import of groceries, including, as was usual at the time, wines and spirits.

In course of time Mr. Gates amassed a considerable fortune, chiefly employed as working capital and had numerous connections throughout Canada as well as in the United States and Britain. During the war of 1812-14, he did valuable service for the Government, through his wide connection, in procuring supplies and provisions for the army.

His connection with the Bank of Montreal has already been mentioned. He was a charter member of the Board of Directors and one of nine chosen to receive subscriptions to the stock of the bank, in which he enlisted the interest of large numbers of his friends and associates in the United States.

Apart from his business ability and blameless integrity, he was endeared to his friends and fellow citizens by his kindliness of disposition, his unselfish concern for the welfare of his juniors and subordinates, as well as his active interest in the various forms of public charity.

He was appointed by Lord Aylmer a member of the Quebec Legislative Council and served in that capacity with his characteristic energy and faithfulness until his death.

Such was the man who, early in his own commercial career, enlisted the help of young Charles Bancroft, who became his chief partner, his associate in all his business activities, and his nephew by marriage.

On February 8th, 1817, Charles married at Barre, Mass., Mary Ann Jones, who was born on August 27th, 1799, and died on June 6th, 1873. She was the daughter of Hon. Nathaniel and Arethusa (Gates) Jones, who were married on May 5th, 1788. The marriage of Charles and Mary Ann was recorded in



MARY ANN (JONES) BANCROFT

the "Columbian Centinel" of February 8th, 1817, as well as in the Montreal "Daily Herald" of the same date. Files of the Montreal "Gazette" for 1817 are not available. Mary Ann's father, Nathaniel, was a selectman at Barre for sixteen years, town assessor for five years and representative for eight years. He was also member of a delegation sent to Boston for the revision of the Constitution. Her sister Elizabeth, born on August 6th, 1804, was married on August 6th, 1825, to Adam Handyside of Montreal.

As we pass in fancy along the stream of the family history, we glance now and then at either side to see what we can of the surrounding country. Let us look for a few moments at Barre, Mass., where pretty, vivacious Mary Ann with her blue eyes and dark hair, spent the days of her girlhood. Her portrait, on the opposite page, is copied from a miniature, now, with that also of her husband, in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bancroft.

The town of Barre, in Worcester county, Mass., was founded in 1774 under the name of Hutchinson, after the Governor of that day. Not liking the man or his name, the people petitioned to have the name changed to Wilkes after a member of that name who espoused the cause of the colonists in the British Parliament, as also did another Whig

member, Colonel Barré. The petition was granted, but the name Barre was given instead of Wilkes, at whose instance it is not known. Colonel Barré was the son of a Huguenot who lived in Ireland. He served in the army under General Wolfe and on his return to England entered parliament and opposed the Stamp Act and other measures obnoxious to the colonists with spirited and eloquent speeches.

In 1753 the First Church (Congregational) in Barre was built and in 1783, having fallen into disrepair, it was replaced by a new building. The cleavage between orthodox and liberal views in the Congregational Church had grown in the next forty years to such an extent that in 1827 the orthodox section built another church which they called the First Congregational Church. It was in the second building of the original First Church that Charles and Mary Ann, if they had a church wedding, were married.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Roscoe E. Johnson, Clerk of the First Parish Church (Unitarian), originally the First Church, Congregational, a copy of the entry in the church record book of this marriage is available, and from it the interesting fact appears that it was a double wedding. The entry reads as follows:

Charles Bancroft, Montreal, N.C. and Mary	}	\$50.
Ann Jones, Jany. 1817		
Nathl. Jones and Leura Adams, Montreal,		
N.C., Jany. 1817		

The record is inserted between the entries for March and April, 1817, doubtless from memory, as the month is wrong. The Vital Records of Barre give the correct date, February 8th, 1817. The initials "N.C." presumably stand for "L.C."—Lower Canada. The wedding fee of fifty dollars is noted in the margin.

"Our minister at that time", adds Mr. Johnson, "was the Rev. James Thompson, D.D. Our records do not shew whether or not this and other marriages were performed in the church building or in private homes. A fee of this size must have been a welcome addition to Mr. Thompson's slender stipend."

The names and, with the exception of Charles, whose biography appears in Chapter VI, the careers of the children of Charles and Mary Ann Bancroft, are given at the end of this chapter.

At the death of her husband, Mary Ann Bancroft was left alone with four of her five surviving children, the eldest aged sixteen, the youngest six. The second son, Charles, while his father was still alive, had been sent to school in Philadelphia. How
Flushing, d. J.

long Mrs. Bancroft was able to maintain her home and how she managed to provide for the education of her younger children we cannot tell. We do know that, for several years before her death in 1873, she made her home with her son, Rev. Canon Charles Bancroft in Montreal. The Montreal "Gazette" of June 9th, 1873, contained the following death notice:

"BANCROFT—On the 6th June, at the residence of her son, James Bancroft, Hamilton, Ontario, Mary Ann Jones, relict of the late Charles Bancroft, in her 74th year.

"The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, the Rev. Canon Bancroft, 26 Berri Street, to Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend."

The "Gazette" of the same date contained the following obituary:

"We have to record in the death of Mrs. Bancroft, the severance of another link which binds us to the past generation. Occupying a high social position and possessed of a fine intelligence and rare personal attractions, and with abundant worldly means at the outset of her career, she lived for others and carried sunshine wherever she went. Mrs. Bancroft was the daughter of the Hon.

Nathaniel Jones, successively member of the House of Representatives and Senator of Massachusetts, and niece of the Hon. Horatio Gates, member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. Her name appears in the list of the founders of the Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, and for over fifty years she made this city her home, scattering blessings around and leaving an imperishable monument in the hearts of grateful survivors. She was one whom to know was to love and with whom it was impossible to converse without benefit. When in the financial crisis of 1835*, trouble overtook the house of which her late husband was a partner and when one week saw both Mr. Gates and Mr. Bancroft laid in the grave, leaving her a widow with the charge of five children, the eldest 15 years of age, her spirit rose to the emergency and she lived to see them established in life, and to gladden by her presence their homes. At one of these homes her death took place; and from another, the Rev. Canon Bancroft's, of this city, her remains will tomorrow be carried to Trinity Church, of which she was a member from its foundation, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery, where slumber in peace the remains of her husband and children who have

* 1834.

gone before her. She died peacefully after a severe illness at the age of 74. The secret of her happiness and usefulness was her strong faith in God which never deserted her and many will remember with thankfulness the influence which as a Christian she exerted over them."

The lives and characters, we may add, of Henry Bancroft and his brother Canon Bancroft, as depicted in these pages, bear eloquent witness to the influence of their talented mother, with her vital personality and her deep religious convictions.

The tragic circumstances of the deaths of the two partners, Horatio Gates and Charles Bancroft, within eight days of each other, are thus described by Dr. Adam Shortt, in a sketch of the life of Horatio Gates in the journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association for 1922:

"He died suddenly in the spring of 1834, at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. Trade conditions were in a very critical shape; the reaction from a prosperous period had begun. A heavy combination of public and private duties weighed upon the shoulders of the man of whom it was proverbial that he never spared himself. These cares and anxieties evidently weakened his physical strength. While speculation was still acute in the endeavour to estimate what effect his death was

likely to have on the extensive commercial and financial interests with which he was connected, his nephew and partner, Charles Bancroft, succumbed to the strain which devolved upon him and died with equal suddenness. This left an enormously ramified business without a responsible head—Gates' sons being too young to take over such an extensive enterprise. Business conditions not improving, in a few months the worst anticipations were realized and the firm of Gates & Co. was forced to go into liquidation. Few of the creditors were out of pocket, but the large fortune of the founder and mainstay of the business was practically all sacrificed to meet the losses involved. Thus fortune, constrained to assist in the upbuilding of one of the most extensive commercial establishments in British America, with equal whim swept away at a blow the whole elaborate structure, leaving, however, to the generation who knew Horatio Gates a singularly enviable personal reputation and long cherished memory.”*

Notice of the death of Charles Bancroft, with a brief obituary, is found in the Boston “Evening Transcript” of Saturday, April 26th, 1834: “At Montreal, on the 19th inst., Charles Bancroft, Esq., partner of the late Hon. Horatio Gates who died

* See further, Chapter VII, p. 109.

on the 11th inst. He had been in low health, was attacked with a fit in the morning and died in the afternoon."

The Quebec "Gazette" of April 23rd contains this notice of his death: "At Montreal, very suddenly, 19th inst., Charles Bancroft, Esquire, Merchant, partner in the house of Horatio Gates & Co."

The "Gazette" has also, on the same date, the following fine obituary, bearing witness to his character and his standing in the community:

"We have seldom beheld more decided gloom spread over the face of a community than there was created on Saturday by the report that Charles Bancroft, Esq., the associate of the late lamented Mr. Gates, had suffered a violent apopleptic attack, a report that was soon followed by that of his sudden dissolution.

"Apart from his own amiable and highly esteemed character, Mr. Bancroft stood, upon the death of Mr. Gates, in a situation unusually prominent. On him had the eyes of the mercantile public been immediately directed for the continuance of a firm so honourably known and so widely extended, when, by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, he was called away within one short week from the demise of the principal of his house. Such a coincidence in any place or season would

create extraordinary sensation, which with us is heightened by the important standing of the individuals and the great influence that these events must exert upon our commercial relations.

There is abroad a general feeling of regret that does honour to the memory of these distinguished men, and which should so far as lies within the power of human sympathy, tend to alleviate the overpowering sorrow of mourning friends and distressed relatives."

The Montreal "Gazette" of Tuesday, April 22nd, 1834, has the following Editorial:

"The public sympathy which had been awakened on the announcement of the death of our deeply lamented fellow-citizen, the late Honorable Horatio Gates, had scarcely subsided—the community had not yet recovered from the shock which his decease had given, ere it is called upon to mourn the death of that gentleman's nephew and partner in business, Charles Bancroft, Esquire,—an event which occurred on Saturday afternoon. Within one week we have seen numbered among the dead two of the most efficient partners of the most extensive commercial establishment in British America, and by a singular coincidence by the same description of malady. Called suddenly to the entire management of a business, the ramifications of which ex-

tended over the greater portion of this continent, Mr. Bancroft was weighed down by the accumulated labours and responsibilities, which his situation naturally created, and which perhaps advanced to maturing the seeds of disease that were already within him, and hurried on the malady to which he had heretofore exhibited some tendency.

“The death of Mr. Gates as well as of Mr. Bancroft will have powerful influence on the mercantile transactions of the city—and will tend in a great degree to make some extensive changes in the trade of the province. The connections of that house were numerous and scattered over every part of the American Union, and some time will probably elapse ere those individuals can have made other arrangements for continuing that intercourse which is now in some measure interrupted.

“The private character of Mr. Bancroft was marked by modest worth; his public life was honorable. By those who knew him, his loss will be severely felt, and those to whom he was unknown, will form but a weak conception of his excellence from the feeble efforts of any pen, that may now endeavor to do full justice to his memory.”

From these obituary references to Charles Bancroft, together with the likeness in the miniature of which the portrait opposite page 34 is a copy, we

form the impression of a gentle, amiable and somewhat retiring personality, with a charm of manner which won him many friends and left a remarkable sense of loss with the community in which he lived. To this mental picture of the man we may add that of a wife well suited to him, as her portrait, the only key to her character which we possess, apart from her obituary notice, depicts a spirited as well an attractive personality. To their children they together bequeathed a fine heredity.

Before we part with these two interesting ancestors, who left their native land to migrate to Canada and make their home there, let us try to reconstruct the town of that day to which they came.

Montreal, founded by Maisonneuve in 1642—two years after Thomas¹ Bancroft landed in Massachusetts—was, when Charles⁷ came to Canada, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants and was still confined to the narrow strip of land along the St. Lawrence river front which it occupied when Canada was ceded to the British in 1763.

It covered, at that time, only about one hundred acres and was enclosed by a palisade of stout cedar posts fifteen feet high. This was replaced in 1781 by a stone wall which was still standing when Charles Bancroft came to Montreal. It was taken

down in 1817, the year when Charles was married. In the same year the Bank of Montreal, of which he was in 1818 made a director, was founded.

This fortification, originally intended for protection against the Indians, extended along the river front eastward from McGill Street to the present Place Viger, then north along the narrow width of the city limits and west along the line of the present (whence so-called) Fortification Lane and down again to the foot of McGill Street.

Within these narrow limits, two streets, Notre Dame and St. Paul extended the whole length of the town, with short streets running from one to the other.

From St. Paul Street, inclusive, down to the river, was the business section, known as Lower Town.

North of St. Paul Street, and with Notre Dame Street running through it, was the Upper Town, where were the Churches, Convents, Public Buildings and private residences. St. Lawrence Main Street was, then as now, the dividing line between East and West. Beyond the fortification it ran as a country road northward.

The Churches were the old parish Church of Notre Dame which stood in the middle of Notre Dame Street with Place d'Armes on one side of it and the garden of the Seminary of St. Sulpice on

the other. The present Church of Notre Dame was built in 1839.

A little more to the east was the Church of Notre Dame de Victoire on the south side of the street and in the far east on the water front the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, the votive shrine of sailors. Midway between these two churches were the Jesuit Church and gardens. There were also the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent and the Church of the Recollet Fathers, in each of which, successively, the members of the English congregation, made up of merchants and the garrison, were permitted to worship.

In 1789, after the extinction of the Jesuit Order in Canada, their church was given by Lord Dalhousie to the Church of England congregation and became the first Christ Church, so named by Bishop Inglis.

This church was burned in 1803 and the second Christ Church, on the north side of Notre Dame Street, was opened in 1814. This church, the St. Gabriel Street and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Churches were the only non-Roman Churches in Montreal during Charles Bancroft's residence there. There was a small body of Congregationalists, but their first church was not built until 1835, the year after the death of Charles.

Near the site of the present City Hall was the Governor's garden, and west of it the Court House and jail. The Chateau de Ramezay, residence of the Governors in the French regime, was occupied by the Governor. A little to the west was Nelson's monument in Jacques Cartier Square, erected in 1809.

In 1815 St. Paul Street was lighted by whale oil lamps, the same illumination being provided for Notre Dame Street a little later. One of the reasons given for the street lighting was "that ladies might be induced to visit their friends more frequently."

The Bank of Montreal opened for business in 1817 in a house in St. Paul Street, between St. Nicholas and St. François Xavier Street, rented from the Armour Estate. Shortly after, the Bank acquired two lots of land on the north side of St. James Street for its first bank building. This building was ready for occupation in 1819. It was a plain though dignified structure of cut stone and appears on the large penny pieces of the period. Its site was that on which the General Post Office now stands and the building was occupied by the Bank for nearly thirty years.

In 1848, the capacity of the first building being overtaxed by increasing business, an adjoining site to the west was acquired from La Fabrique de

Montreal for £10,000. On this the present building with its low dome and handsome Corinthian facade was erected.

By the time the first bank building was erected, the north side of St. James Street, abutting on the fortification, had become a residential section. Outside the fortification, to the north, a creek ran along the course of the present Craig Street. North of this were farms and country villas and, above the present St. Catherine Street, the country estate of Hon. James McGill. His residence, Burnside House, was so named from a brook which later gave its name to Burnside Place and his estate extended north to the lower slopes of Mount Royal. This property he left for the founding of a University, the first college of which was to be named after himself, McGill. The original college building, the central part of the present Arts Building, had been erected when Charles Bancroft came to Montreal.

At this time only vessels under six hundred tons and drawing not more than eleven feet of water could come up to Montreal.

In 1809, two years after Fulton had launched the first steamboat in America on the Hudson River, the Hon. John Molson launched the steamer "Accommodation" for service between Quebec and Montreal, and within the next ten years there were

seven steamers, three of which belonged to the Molsons.

In 1821 the Lachine Canal was built and the harbour of Montreal was by that time well filled with schooners and other sailing craft plying their way between the lower ports and the Great Lakes.

In Doige's Montreal Directory for 1819, the residence of Charles Bancroft is given as 93 Notre Dame Street and that of Horatio Gates as 45 Notre Dame Street. In the directory for 1820 Charles appears as having moved to 1 College Street.

No further issue of a Directory is known until Lovell's Montreal Directory appeared in 1842.

THE CHILDREN OF CHARLES AND MARY ANN BANCROFT

1. Henry, the eldest, was born on January 27th, 1818, and baptized on June 21st of the same year by the Rev. Robert Easton, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Montreal. He died on October 2nd, 1863, and was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery. He married Susan Fitch Barber, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Barber and his second wife Mrs. (Heming) Duncan, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1831 and died on July 2nd, 1883. She, (Susan Fitch Barber,) married (2) George Rice of Montreal, whose first wife was Harriet Cutler, Henry's youngest sister. Their children were:

- (1) Christopher Dunkin, who was born on August 16th, 1857, and died on April 29th, 1931. He married on June 15th, 1891, Jeanie Gibson Watson, who was born on April 15th, 1862.
- (2) Martha Mary Ann, who was born in 1859 and died on June 6th, 1931.
- (3) Susan Gertrude, who was born on February 19th, 1861, and died on May 10th, 1935. She married Charles Henry Binks of Sydenham, England, who was born at Peckham

Rye, Surrey, England, on March 6th, 1853
and died on November 9th, 1931.

An obituary of Henry Bancroft in the Montreal "Daily Herald" states that after spending some years in business in New York, he began the study of law in the office of Bethune & Dunkin in Montreal in 1845. After five years of study he was admitted to the bar. He first entered into partnership with F. W. Torrance, and two years later became partner of Alexander Cross with whom he continued in practice until compelled by ill-health to resign. For a few years before his death he lived in the home of his brother-in-law, Christopher Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P., at Knowlton, where he died.

The obituary concludes with this testimony to his character and career:—

"Mr. Bancroft was a man who could ill be spared from the circle in which he moved. He was a gentleman of the strictest integrity and a Christian of most exemplary and consistent deportment. His kindly and considerate manners won for him the warmest regard of those around him. His disposition was free from the slightest ill-will or bitterness and his conscientious discharge of duty rendered him a valuable member of society. While in New York he was an active Sunday school teacher and has long acted as Superintendent of the Sunday

school at Trinity Church, of which his brother, Reverend Dr. Bancroft, is incumbent. He was also a lay delegate for several years from Trinity Church to the Diocesan Synod.

"The shortening of a career so full of benevolence and usefulness as that of Mr. Bancroft is a cause of sorrow to those who survive, but the memory of his good works will be of more lasting duration."

2. The second son of Charles and Mary Ann Bancroft was Charles. His biography follows in the next chapter.
3. Their elder daughter, Mary Ann Jones, was born on November 29th, 1823, and baptized by the minister of St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church on February 29th, 1824. She died on July 4th, 1894, and was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery. She married Thomas H. Murray, who predeceased her. They had one son, who died young.
4. James, their third son, was born on August 29th, 1826, and was baptized on January 11th, 1827, by the Rev. Alex Mathieson, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The register was signed by his parents and also by Horatio Gates, Adam Handyside and David Handyside. By a curious error, presumably due to an imperfect reading of the entry in the register, this

baptism is recorded in the archives of Montreal as of Charles instead of James. He died on September 7th, 1894, and was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery.

On August 4th, 1857, he married, in St. James' Church, St. Johns, Que., his brother, Rev. Charles Bancroft officiating, Mary Esther Peirce of St. Johns, who was born on February 5th, 1828, and died on July 6th, 1885.

No information is available of the schooling of James Bancroft or of his early training in his chosen career of banking. The first reference—implicit only—is the statement in the record of his marriage in 1857 that he was "of Brockville, C.W." In the obituary of his brother Henry, who died in 1863, he is said to have been "manager of the Commercial Bank of Brockville". And in the death notice of his mother, in 1873, she is said to have died "at the residence of her son, James Bancroft, in Hamilton, Ontario."

Through the courtesy of the head office of the Bank of Montreal, with which bank the Merchants' Bank of Canada was later amalgamated, the following further information regarding James Bancroft's business career has been obtained:—

"From the somewhat meagre staff records of the Commercial Bank of Canada, which was taken

over by the Merchants Bank of Canada in 1868, we have learned", writes the Secretary, Mr. C. H. Cronyn, "that James Bancroft was appointed manager of the Commercial Bank at Hamilton on the 30th November, 1871. From the same records an entry would indicate that he was still holding this appointment on the 30th of June, 1873. He resigned from the service of the Commercial Bank in February 1875."

Some time subsequent to his retirement, and presumably some time also after the death of his wife in 1885, he took up his residence with his sister Mrs. Murray and their nieces, Mary and Grace Bancroft, in Montreal. The memories of those who knew him during that time are of a quiet, courteous gentleman, with a kindly and generous disposition.

After the death of Dr. Benjamin C. Cutler, his widow, Harriet (Bancroft) Cutler, presented her nephew with a silver cup, which bears the following inscription:

"James Bancroft
Token of love from
B.C.C. and H.C.
Feb. 10th, 1863."

The date is that of Dr. Cutler's death. The cup is now in the possession of the Rev. James Bancroft.

5. The younger daughter of Charles and Mary Ann Bancroft, Harriet Cutler, was born on November 29th, 1828, baptized by Rev. Alex. Mathieson, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, on April 2nd, 1829, died in 1866, and was buried on October 9th in Mount Royal Cemetery. She was married to George Rice of Montreal who after her death married (2) Susan Fitch (Barber) Bancroft, widow of Henry⁸.

Besides these five children, there were two who died in infancy; Clarissa, born September 6th, 1821, and George Gates, born December 15th, 1830, both baptized by the minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Chapter V

HOLY ORDERS

i. Canon Charles⁸ Bancroft

Charles was the second son of Charles and Mary Ann Bancroft. He was born in Montreal on July 14th, 1819, died at Wakefield, Mass., on November 26th, 1877, and was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal. He married on September 24th, 1844, Ellen Smith, who was born on September 21st, 1820 and died on February 13th, 1880. A family bible with the name Ellen Smith embossed on its cover has as its first entry this marriage as having taken place "in Christ Church, Philadelphia". Christ Church, 2nd and Church Streets, Philadelphia, has no record of this marriage. The church in question may perhaps have been the Christ Church represented in the present Christ Church at St. Michael, Germantown, which, however, has no records earlier than 1855.

For the following particulars regarding the lineage of Ellen Smith, we are indebted to Miss Alice B. Doughten, daughter of Josephine Browning, whose mother was Ellen Smith's sister:—

"Her father was Joseph Few Smith and her mother was his first wife Elizabeth (or Eliza) Lehman, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sensfelder) Lehman. As you will see, her ancestry was largely German, though the family tradition was

that Elizabeth Lehman's mother was a French Huguenot. The tradition does not seem to be substantiated by the place of her birth. On her father's side, however, Ellen Smith was purely English. The line goes back to Bramham, England, where the first known ancestor was born about 1570. Some historians have added "Sir" to William Smith's name, but I have been able to find no real evidence that the title belonged to him. So far as I can discover, William Smith was of the "landed gentry" of Yorkshire. His grandson and great-grandchildren had difficulties with the authorities because they became Quakers and refused to pay for the parish expenses. I suspect they had more trouble than some of the others just because they had more of this world's goods than many of the same faith. Anyhow, they paid many fines, until they grew tired of it and decided to go to the new world. Six or seven of the great-grandsons emigrated and one of their sisters had the courage to go to the new land. Richard, one ancestor, was one of the last to come to America and went back to England, stayed sometime, had an English wife, who must have died shortly before his return to America, married as his second wife Anne Marshall, who was the mother of all his children of whom we have record.



ELLEN (SMITH) BANCROFT

She predeceased him and he married as his third wife Elizabeth Powell, who, I think, had no children. Of her further history, I seem to have no knowledge.

There was a history of the Smith family written a good many years ago, called "The Burlington Smiths". It is a well-known book among genealogists here, and it is good, except for our line. That is good until it comes to William, the son of James and Sarah (Lovett) Smith. There it closes our line, saying this William died unmarried and without issue. This is entirely untrue, as the will of James (William's father) and some deeds amply prove. This William is father of Joseph Few Smith, father of Ellen Smith Bancroft. The later generations of the family have joined the middle name to the last name and now write it 'Fewsmith'."

The portrait of Ellen (Smith) Bancroft on the opposite page is from a painting, done after her marriage, by her younger brother Henry, who was born in 1821 and died in 1846.

Charles Bancroft and Ellen Smith were married by Dr. Benjamin C. Cutler and it is mentioned in the memoirs of Dr. Cutler that they went for their wedding trip to Montreal.

They had seven children who grew up, besides

two—Ellen and Gertrude Eliza—who died in infancy.

1. Charles⁹, born in Montreal on September 13th, 1845; died at Knowlton, Que., on December 1st, 1906. He married on October 12th, 1869, Eunice Foster, daughter of Hiram Sewell and Sarah (Knowlton) Foster, who was born on September 26th, 1845 and died on July 21st, 1912.
2. Anna, who was born on June 29th, 1847 and died on September 25th, 1926. She married David Torrance Fraser of Montreal, who died on April 20th, 1902, aged 62 years.
3. Mary, born March 28th, 1851, died September 23rd, 1934.
4. Louisa MacDougall, who was born on November 13th, 1853 and died on July 19th, 1895. She married in 1871 Francis Sydney Smithers of New York, who died November 29th, 1919. He married (2) on April 19th, 1898, Mabel Stevens Bouse.
5. Harriet Cutler, who was born on February 16th, 1856 and died on July 13th, 1913. She married on November 20th, 1880, Reginald Heber Buchanan of Montreal. He married (2) on June 16th, 1916, Florence Houston, daughter of the late Dean of Niagara.

6. Grace Wilmot, who was born on July 20th, 1861, and died on May 16th, 1935. She married on June 24th, 1891, Rev. George Abbott-Smith of Montreal, who was born on April 28th, 1864.
7. Henry, who was born on October 22nd, 1863, and died on December 17th, 1926. He married on September 2nd, 1908, Anne Armour Brown of Montreal, daughter of James and Elizabeth Adams Cunningham (Robertson) Brown, who was born May 6th, 1874.

Charles⁸ was born in the family residence at 93 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. The house, according to the outline of his career in his "Extract Book", was still standing in 1874, opposite the Court House. He began his education at the School of Mr. John Bruce, afterwards District Superintendent of Schools, from which he passed to Dr. Black's Classical Academy. He then spent two years as a boarder at the Sulpician College, where he attended classes in French and Latin.

In 1833, at the age of fourteen, he was sent by his parents to Flushing Institute, a school for boys, founded in 1828 by Dr. William Augustus Muhlenburg, Rector of Flushing, Long Island. A year later he went from this school to the college, founded also by Dr. Muhlenburg, at Long Point, East River. Here he remained until he entered

Columbia College, New York, where he graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1840 and M.A. in 1843. From Columbia he was also granted the Degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, in 1861. From Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, he received the degree of M.A., *ad eundem*, in 1854, and D.D. in 1862. McGill University awarded him the degree of M.A. *ad eundem*, in 1856 and LL.D., *honoris causa*, in 1870.

On July 25th, 1843, he was ordained deacon by Dr. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, Bishop of Montreal, to take charge of St. Paul's Chapel, Quebec, in October. In the meantime he gave temporary assistance at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, to the Rector, Dr. Benjamin C. Cutler, who in his memoirs speaks with warm affection of his nephew. In the following year he was ordained priest by Bishop Mountain and in the same year was engaged by Dr. Cutler as his assistant at St. Ann's, Brooklyn.

In 1845, he was called to be Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, where he remained for two and a half years, until he was appointed to the Crown Rectory of St. Johns, Que., by Lord Elgin, on the united nomination of Bishop Mountain and the people of the Parish. As Rector of St. Johns he was also chaplain to the forces stationed there. Here he remained for the next eleven years. In

1854, while still Rector of St. Johns, he was made an Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. In October, 1858, he was appointed Rector of Trinity Church, Montreal by Bishop Fulford, on the nomination of the three trustees selected in accordance with the will of the founder, Major P. Christie. Canon Bancroft was Hon. Clerical Secretary of the Provincial Synod of Canada from its organization until he was compelled to resign by ill-health in 1876.

Soon after coming to St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, in 1845, Mr. Bancroft was appointed Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal. On going to St. Johns, Que., in 1847, he was elected a School Commissioner for the district. On returning to Montreal in 1858, he became again a member of the Board and in 1876 its Chairman.

As chairman of a compilation committee he compiled the Diocesan Hymnal which was still in the press at the time of his death. This hymnal was, in many of the Churches of the Diocese which had not later adopted "Hymns Ancient & Modern", in use until the appearance of the Canadian "Book of Common Praise" in 1908. He also wrote

a book of Family Prayers and a Sunday School Manual.

When Canon Bancroft came to Trinity, the congregation worshipped in the original Trinity Church in St. Paul Street, opposite the Bonsecours Market. In 1859, one year after the new Rector's arrival, they moved temporarily to the Church at the corner of Gosford Street and Champ de Mars, known as the Gosford Street Church.

This Church had originally been built by the Congregationalists in 1843, but was abandoned about ten years later. In 1856 it was taken by the congregation of Christ Church and became the pro-Cathedral of the Diocese until 1859, when the present Christ Church Cathedral was completed. It was then occupied by the congregation of Trinity Church during the time when the new Church on St. Denis Street was being built.

When the Rev. Charles Bancroft came in 1845, at the age of twenty-six years, to St. Thomas' Church as its Rector, there were only six churches in the city of Montreal: Christ Church, founded in 1789; St. Mary's in 1825; St. Stephen's in 1834; Trinity in 1840; St. Thomas' in 1841 and St. George's in 1842. Grace Church was founded in 1855, three years before the Canon returned to Montreal as Rector of Trinity Church.

There was also, within the limits of greater Montreal, St. Stephen's, Lachine, founded in 1832. The parish of Vaudreuil, (St. James', Hudson Heights), in the present Rural Deanery of Montreal West, was founded in 1841.

Among all these churches, Trinity occupied a leading place. Its Sunday School became one of the largest in the city. Canon Bancroft and Dean Bond are credited with having done more for the growth of the Church in Montreal than any other clergy of their time.

From the time of his coming to Trinity, Canon Bancroft infused new life and activity into the Church. As the congregation, attracted by the personal magnetism and the earnest preaching of the young Rector, grew rapidly until it taxed the accommodation of the original church, Canon Bancroft conceived the idea which led to the greatest material achievement of his ministry, the building of the noble edifice in Place Viger, which still stands, though now in alien hands^x, as a monument to his enterprise and zeal.

The spacious square in which it is situated was at the time the centre of a fine residential area. Here

x After the congregation had moved, first to the Church of the Good Shepherd, Notre Dame de Grace and then to the new Trinity Memorial Church, the Church in Place Viger was bought by the Uniat Syrian congregation of Montreal.

were the homes of Army officers stationed in Montreal and of citizens of means and social standing, many of them warm friends and supporters of Canon Bancroft.

Under the conditions then existing, the spacious interior of Trinity Church was not too large to accommodate the congregation of devoted worshippers which the Rector had gathered about him.

The corner stone was laid on June 23rd, 1864 and the new church was opened on September 17th, 1865. From that time until his health finally gave way in 1876, Canon Bancroft exercised his fruitful ministry in the church which he loved so well. But his health, not previously robust, was much impaired by the anxiety and strain of endeavouring to clear the church of the debt which had been incurred in its building.

So seriously was his health affected that he was forced to accept a leave of absence which he spent with his wife in Europe and which extended over the greater part of a year.

In a letter written in London on May 31st, 1867 to his two aunts* who were spending the summer in his country home, "Rockwood", Knowlton, he speaks of their having visited Rome, Florence, Milan and the Italian Lakes, then travelled over

* Sarah Parsons and Harriet (Cutler).

the Simplon to Paris, where they visited the great Exposition.

"I shall never cease to be thankful", he writes, "that we were permitted to see what we have seen and, should it please God fully to restore my health, I hope that this change and travel will materially increase my usefulness. I am steadily gaining, though I have occasional drawbacks and am reminded that I am not yet as vigorous as I ought to be before resuming work."

He recalls in this letter his former trip to Europe, made in the company of a friend fifteen years before, when he was Rector of St. John's. In a letter to his wife, written from Berne, Switzerland, on August 6th, 1852, he wrote with enthusiasm of the glory of the mountains.

"Here we are, sniffing the air of the Alps, in sight of a dozen peaks on a clear day. . . . At Gründenwald we spent the Sabbath within a few steps of the glaciers. It would take volumes to describe with minuteness what we have passed through. On Saturday the pass was effected by Mr. Messenger and myself on horseback and on foot. The ladies drove round in the carriage. Fancy a Sunday spent in the valley of Gründenwald and walking upon the alpine glaciers and listening to an Oberlin giving forth the Word of Life to the

Swiss peasantry. It has surpassed my utmost conception."

After spending more than two months in London, Canon and Mrs. Bancroft went north to Aberfeldy in Perthshire, where, on August 13th, Mrs. Bancroft wrote to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Murray, who also was spending the summer at Rockwood.

Referring to her husband, she says: "His health is steadily improving now and I trust when he returns he will be able to do light duty with comfort to himself. I am quite encouraged about him again." Writing of their journey to Scotland, she proceeds: "We decided to come by sea and we had no cause to regret it as the sea was quite calm and we escaped all sea-sickness. We were two days and two nights on the steamer and dear C. was able to sleep well, to my great surprise and joy. We arrived at Grantin near Edinburgh on Thursday night and remained on the steamer till very early the next morning, when we crossed a ferry to Fife and there took the train to Perth. . . . We are in the midst of the Perthshire Highlands and there are lovely walks in every direction. I do think it will help dear C. and we shall be happy. We are looking forward to the time when we shall leave England with joy and hope to be reunited to our

dear ones in health and happiness, if such is God's will."

On returning to Montreal, Canon Bancroft, refreshed and strengthened by his experiences abroad, resumed his duties at Trinity Church. But the labour and anxiety which had undermined his health before, again proved too much for him. In the years that followed he was obliged to take several periods of rest until, little more than a year before his death, he ministered for the last time in Trinity Church on the second Sunday after Easter, April 30th, 1876, having placed his resignation in the hands of Bishop Oxenden on the 12th of that month. In his obituary it is stated that he went after this to Virginia to visit friends and there he received some little benefit.

In November of the next year, however, he received a telegram summoning him to the death-bed of his cousin Eliza (Mrs. Cyrus Wakefield) at Wakefield, Mass., only to find on his arrival that she had died a few hours before. Mrs. Wakefield in her will left a generous bequest to Canon Bancroft and his family, which, however, the Canon himself did not live to enjoy. The hurried journey and consequent shock and grief proved too much for his delicate health, and he died a few days later, on

November 26th, 1877, at the home of Mrs. Wakefield.

His body was brought from Wakefield to Montreal, where the funeral was conducted in Christ Church Cathedral, on November 29th, by the Most Rev. Ashton Oxendon, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, the Dean of Montreal (Dr. Bond) and Canon Baldwin. There was a full choir, consisting mainly of members of the choir of Trinity Church. The organist was Mr. George Stevenson, who had been organist at Trinity during the last years of Canon Bancroft's incumbency, and the hymns were taken from the forthcoming Diocesan Hymnal, advanced sheets of the musical edition having been lent for the occasion by Mr. John Lovell, the publisher.

An obituary in the Montreal "Gazette" of the same date concluded with these words: "Dr. Bancroft was a devout Christian and an earnest and devoted pastor. He was thoroughly imbued with a sense of the great responsibility resting upon him and he laboured earnestly and faithfully, and, even when oppressed with physical exhaustion, was loath to relax his exertions. As a preacher, he was clear, simple and impressive. Without any pretense of rhetoric, there was yet an unaffected eloquence in his sermons and addresses, which were winning

and persuasive. The young people of his congregation enjoyed his special regard and we believe that he had many gratifying evidences that his work in Montreal and elsewhere was crowned with rich fruit. There are many today who will hear with unfeigned sadness that the good man to whose faithful counsels they had so long listened and to whom they owed so much has passed away."

On the following Sunday, December 2nd, Canon Baldwin preached in Trinity Church to a large congregation. His sermon, as reported in the Montreal "Gazette" of December 3rd, contained the following references to Canon Bancroft:—

"A great man (he said) had gone to his rest—not great in the annals of his country, but great as his record is written in the memory of those who knew him best." In noting the qualities of the deceased, the speaker said he loved him for many things.

"First of all, he loved him for his loyalty to the Gospel. Nineteen years had come and gone since he first knew him, but things were different then from what they are now. In all his Gospel teachings he gave forth no uncertain sound and this consistency and integrity of purpose he would place first. His record was on high, and neither he (the speaker) nor they could tell how many feet had

found rest through the words which had fallen from his lips.

“In the second place he would speak of Canon Bancroft’s character for sympathy. This deep, earnest sympathy was felt no matter where he went. Could the speaker have taken his hearers to the scenes which Canon Bancroft had visited—among the poor, among the rich or in the domestic circle, they would be better able to understand how sweet and attractive that sympathy was—that sympathy which is the chord that binds the sympathizer, with the sufferer.

“Again, he would mention the late Canon’s high sense of Christian courtesy, a courtesy winning and sweet in its Christian love and action. He had seemed so full of affection and sympathy that the speaker’s love had gone out to him from the first.”

In St. George’s Church, Dean Bond made a touching reference to the death of his late friend and fellow-labourer in the work of the Church, in his sermon at the morning service.

Some sixty years ago, the memory of Canon Bancroft was still fresh and his name a household word among the Church people of Montreal. If his biography could have been written then, it would have been much more full and informing than

this brief sketch can be after such a lapse of time.

But perhaps enough has been said in these few pages to form an outline sketch of this good man and faithful servant of Christ, beloved, admired and revered by those who knew him.

The deep affection and the veneration in which his memory was held by the members of his family and their loyal adherence to his principles were very striking.

His inheritance of piety, instilled by his mother in his earliest days and, in his adolescent years, the influence of friends and teachers, in particular his uncle Dr. Cutler, with whom he spent several of his most impressionable years, all went towards making him what he was, truly a man of God.

Theologically, he belonged to the old Evangelical School and the moulds of his thought were those of the Evangelical circles of his time, and though the framework of religious thought must vary from age to age, we who have grown much in knowledge unknown in Canon Bancroft's day, can recognize in him the essential and unchanging characteristics of a Christian—a loving and trusting faith in God as revealed to us in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This heritage he has passed on to his children and his children's children, even to the third and fourth generation.

ii. Rev. Charles⁹ Bancroft

Charles⁹ Bancroft was the eldest son of Canon Charles Bancroft. He was born in Montreal on September 13th, 1845, and died at Knowlton, Que., on December 1st, 1906.

On October 12th, 1869, his father officiating, assisted by Rev. Robert Lindsay, he married in St. Paul's Church, Knowlton, Eunice Foster, daughter of Hiram Sewell and Sarah (Knowlton) Foster, who was born at Knowlton on September 26th, 1845, and died there on July 21st, 1912. On their wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft went to Newport, Vt., Springfield, Mass., and New York, and on their way home to Woodstock, Ont., stopped at Knowlton, Montreal and Hamilton.

The names and the dates of birth of their eight children are given in Chapter VI.

Charles was educated at the Montreal High School, at McGill University, where he took his degree in 1866, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, which he entered in October, 1864, but was obliged, by reason of health, to return to Canada at the end of the Easter term. While at Cambridge he took an active part in the athletic sports of Caius College. He won in October a large silver mug for the long standing jump, 9 feet 1 in., and on November 10th, in the "Caius College

Scratch Fours"; he rowed as second oar in a boat which raced as one of seven and won. For this he received a silver cup on which the names of the crew are inscribed. These trophies are in the possession of Miss Dorothy M. Bancroft at Knowlton.

In 1880 the degree of M.A., "ad eundem McGill", was granted him at Bishop's University, Lennoxville.

In October (no day given) 1866, he wrote to the Bishop of Huron (Dr. Cronyn) to ask whether, in the absence of the Bishop of Montreal, he would, at his earliest convenience, ordain him to the diaconate although he was two years younger than the canonical age. The reason for this urgency was his father's serious ill-health. "His life", he wrote, "depends as I think on his giving up duty for some time and going away." If ordained, he proposed to act as junior curate during his father's absence, and relieve the church, which was in financial difficulties, of paying an additional stipend.

He was accordingly ordained deacon by Bishop Cronyn on October 28th, 1866, and during the first eight months of his diaconate served as curate at Trinity Church, Montreal. His father would have liked him to continue in the city, but Charles preferred a rural charge because of his love of the

country and the belief that it was better for his health.

In June 1867, therefore, he went as assistant to Rev. Robert Lindsay at Knowlton where he officiated mainly at the outstations of Brome Corner, Turkey Hill and Mooney Hill. He preached his first sermon since ordination at Turkey Hill on the morning of Sunday, June 2nd, and preached at Knowlton the same evening. From June 28th to July 26th inclusive, 1868, he took duty at Trinity while his father spent his vacation at Rockwood, his country house in Knowlton.

Returning to Knowlton in August he continued his duties there for the next four months. On November 12th he wrote accepting the post of *locum tenens* at Seaforth, Ont., in the Diocese of Huron, during the absence of the Rector, Rev. C. C. Johnson. He began his duties there on Advent Sunday, November 29th, 1868, continuing until February 21st, 1869, when he preached his farewell sermon, having accepted the curacy of St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, Ont. He began his duties there on Easter Day, March 28th, 1869, and remained until May, 1871. On Sunday, the 14th of that month, he was taken ill from overwork. That week he resigned his curacy and the week following left with his family for Knowlton, giving up

all duty for the next seventeen months. On October 6th, 1872, at the request of the Bishop, he began to take a Sunday morning service at Mansonville, driving over from Knowlton—a distance of 18 miles. On December 9th he took up his residence at Mansonville and remained there as Incumbent until on November 6th, 1875, he was appointed Rector of Knowlton. He moved over from Mansonville the following week and began his duties on Sunday, November 14th. In July, 1886, on account of ill-health, he left the Rectory and went to live in the "Corner House", where the Bank of Commerce building now stands. After a trip to Western Canada he spent the greater part of two years engaged in farming, having acquired "Hills-down Farm" near Knowlton. He then, before going to Sutton, lived for a time in the small house on the street now called Victoria Street west of the hotel. In 1888 he was made Rector of Grace Church, Sutton, Que., where he remained until the end of 1892. His resignation, given in before the end of the year, took effect on January 2nd, 1893, and he left on the following day for the United States.

For many years he had been a close friend of Bishop Niles of New Hampshire and it is understood that it was due to this Bishop's friendship

that he left the Diocese of Montreal and became Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1893, beginning his duties on January 6th. Here he remained until April, 1895, when he resigned his charge and went to stay with his brother-in-law, F. S. Smithers, in New York.

During May, June and July, he took Sunday duty at several places, including Dedham, Mass., Westfield, N.J., New Haven, Conn. and Brooklyn.

His sister, Louisa (Bancroft) Smithers having died on July 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft went with Mr. Smithers during August and September for a trip in a private car across the continent. On his return Mr. Bancroft continued taking Sunday services, for the greater part of the time at Great Neck, N.Y., until the end of the year.

In January 1896, he began taking temporary duty at Mamaroneck, N.Y., continuing until in November of that year he accepted the Parish of Sanbornville, N.H. From this he resigned through ill-health in June, 1899, and went to live in Winchester, Mass.

From thence he moved in 1905 to Knowlton where he and Mrs. Bancroft and their two unmarried daughters lived at Darley Place with Mrs. Bancroft's brother, Sewell Foster.

One who was later to become Charles Bancroft's brother-in-law remembers how, when visiting a fellow student at his home in Knowlton on his way to College at Lennoxville in 1880, he was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Rectory and was impressed by their kindness and hospitality.

From impressions made by closer acquaintance with Mrs. Bancroft through the years that followed, he feels that the words in praise of the "Virtuous woman" in Proverbs 31: 26-28 apply aptly to this gracious lady.

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.

"Her children rise up and call her blessed."

Of Mr. Bancroft there are memories of great friendliness and geniality. He is said never to have missed an opportunity of speaking a kindly word to anyone he met, however casually, and showing a kindly interest in him—a workman, a cab driver, a railway man or a street car conductor. He was the essence of goodwill; the pastor who was always a friend, the friend who was always friendly, he is one of the outstanding personalities in this family history.

iii. Rev. Henry⁹ Bancroft

Henry Bancroft was the youngest of the family of Canon Charles Bancroft. He was born in Montreal on October 22nd, 1863, and died at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on December 17th, 1926. He married on September 2nd, 1908, Anne Armour Brown of Montreal. The names and dates of birth of their children are given in the next chapter.

Henry Bancroft was educated at the Montreal High School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Before going to College he spent some time abroad and for some years studied music in Berlin. Here he was joined by his sisters Mary and Grace, who during an extended stay travelled with him in various parts of Germany.

Returning to Canada in 1889, he decided to read for Holy Orders and went to Cambridge in 1891, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1895 and his M.A. in 1898. He was ordained deacon in 1897 and priest in 1898 by the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Perowne). He was curate of St. Matthew's, Rugby, from 1897 to 1900 and of Kenilworth from 1900 to 1902. Returning again to Canada in the latter year, he was appointed Rector of Vaudreuil (Hudson Heights), where he built a new Rectory on a property adjoining the Church, acquired for

the purpose when the rented house which he previously occupied had been destroyed by fire.

In 1921, on account of ill-health, he resigned and went to Baie d'Urfée near to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where he bought a property, built a house and lived until the time of his death.

He was a man of a cheery and buoyant disposition, a good companion, popular with his family and friends. He was a devoted husband and father and happy in his home life. In his parochial work he was conscientious, painstaking and thorough and a good administrator. He was the last in the male line of the older generations, being survived only by his two sisters, Mary and Grace.

iv. Members of the Living Generations in Holy Orders.

1. Rev. James¹⁰ Bancroft^x

James Bancroft graduated at Columbia University, New York, in 1902, then took the three years' course in theology at the General Theological Seminary and received the degree of S.T.B. in 1906. He was ordained deacon in 1905 and priest in 1906 by the Bishop of New York.

After serving as curate at St. John's Church, Providence, R.I., he was Rector of St. John's Church

x See also Chapter VI, p. 91.

Lowell, Mass., from 1910 to 1920 and of the Church of the Messiah, Wood's Hole, Mass., from 1922 to 1938. Since 1938 he has been a member of the Staff of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston.

2. Rev. Francis Sydney¹⁰ Smithers^x

Sydney Smithers graduated at Princeton University in 1896, then took the three years' course in Theology at the General Theological Seminary, New York. On his ordination to the priesthood in 1899 he went as curate to Rev. James Chalmers at Holy Trinity, East 88th Street, New York, where he stayed for five years. In 1904 he was appointed Rector of Grace Church, Middleton, N.Y., where he remained until 1918, when he was made Rector of St. Paul's, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., which charge he held until his death in 1925. He did noteworthy work among men and boys in both parishes and in 1922 organized a club for the clergy along the Hudson River called the "Monday Club", which is still flourishing.

3. Rev. Francis Sydney¹¹ Bancroft^x

Sydney Bancroft graduated at Princeton University in 1927, with First Class Classical Honours, *maxima cum laude*. He then went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree with Theological

x See also Chapter VI, p. 94.

Honours in 1929. After spending a year at the General Theological Seminary, New York, he was ordained Deacon in 1930 and priest in 1931 by the Bishop of New York. He served first as curate at the Church of the Epiphany, New York, and in 1933 was appointed Rector of Trinity Church, Garnerville, N.Y., which charge he held until, in July, 1943, he was appointed Rector of Grace Church, Jersey City, N.J.

x See also Chapter VI, p. 92.

Chapter VI

THE LIVING GENERATIONS

THE living generations of this Bancroft family comprise the members of the family of Henry⁸ and of the families of Charles⁹, his sisters Anna, Louisa, Harriet and Grace and his brother Henry.

i. Family of Henry⁸ Bancroft:

1.—Children of Christopher Dunkin⁹:

- (1) Henry Dunkin¹⁰, born July 21st, 1892.
- (2) Melbourne Tait¹⁰, born Nov. 22nd, 1895; married, May 14th, 1923, Laura Isobel Millen.
Children:
 - a. Henry Dunkin¹¹, born Sept. 23, 1925.
 - b. Jean Lesley¹¹, born Sept. 15, 1926.
 - c. James Stephen¹¹, born Mar. 2, 1934.
- (3) Elizabeth Gertrude¹⁰, born Nov. 10, 1898; married, April 20th, 1921, to Kenneth Charles Brown of Montreal. Children:
 - a. Kenneth Bancroft¹¹, born Mar. 11, 1924.
 - b. Charles James¹¹, born Dec. 1, 1926.

2.—Children of Susan Gertrude⁹ (Binks)

- (1) Isobel Bancroft¹⁰, born Aug. 24, 1884.
- (2) Marjorie Huntingford¹⁰, born May 23, 1887.

- (3) Eric Urquhart⁰¹, born Nov. 30, 1895.

ii. Family of Canon Charles⁸ Bancroft

1.—Children of Rev. Charles Bancroft.

- (1) Sarah Ellen¹⁰, born in Woodstock, Ont., on Nov. 6, 1870; died Sept. 9, 1938.

- (2) Constance Clare¹⁰, born in Knowlton, June 4, 1872; died July 10, 1903; married, October 2, 1901, to Walter M. Fisk, M.D., of Montreal.
Child:

Constance Bancroft¹¹, born July 5, died October 10, 1903.

- (3) Charles Foster¹⁰, born at Mansonville, Que., Dec. 17, 1873; married, June 7, 1905, Cornelia Herriman Dow of Brooklyn, N.Y. Children:

- a. Charles¹¹, (twin), born in Boston, Mar 27, 1906; married Feb. 3, 1934, in St. Paul's Church, Knowlton, Jane Cockburn Bancroft, daughter of Waterford Marler and Jane Cockburn (Vassie) Bancroft, who was born October 2, 1904. Children:

(a) Charles Foster¹², born Jan. 8, 1935.

(b) Jane Cockburn¹², born Dec. 30, 1935.

(c) Nancy Herriman¹², born Aug. 2, 1938.

- b. Cornelia Herriman¹¹ (twin), born March 27th, 1906; married December 27th, 1926, to Lawrence Suydam Greene, son of Ernest

and Margaret (Dow) Greene of New York, who was born November 10th, 1902.
Children:

- (a) Gleason Bancroft¹², born January 9th, 1930.
 - (b) Benson Suydam¹², born February 28th, 1931.
 - (c) Judith Herriman¹², born July 27th, 1933.
 - (d) Kenneth Lawrence¹², born December 28th, 1934.
- (4) Louise Grace¹⁰, born February, 1875; died August 22nd, 1876.
- (5) Waterford Marler¹⁰, born at Knowlton, September 8th, 1877; married (1) at Saint John, N.B., on September 5th, 1903, Jane Cockburn Vassie, daughter of William and Jane (Cockburn) Vassie, who was born March 6th, 1876 and died May 2nd, 1913; married (2) in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Quebec, on June 6th, 1916, Dorothy Grenville Harston, daughter of Frank and Jane Harston of Weymouth, England, who was born December 20th, 1890.

Children by first wife:

- a. Jane Cockburn¹¹, born October 2nd, 1904; married February 3rd, 1934, to Charles

Bancroft, son of Charles Foster and Cornelia (Dow) Bancroft, who was born March 27th, 1906.

- b. Marler Vassie¹¹, born June 25th, 1908; married September 10th, 1929, Dorothy Mary Ford, daughter of Hugh Rivers and Elizabeth Lilian (Arnold) Ford of Vancouver, B.C., who was born December 7th, 1911. Child:

William Marler Vassie¹², born August 12th, 1939.

- c. Eunice Charlotte¹¹, born in Mexico City, July 5th, 1911.

Children by second wife:

- d. Alice Grenville¹¹, born August 9th, 1917; married May 15th, 1941, in the Naval Chapel, Esquimalt, B.C., to Douglass Rannie Watson, son of Robert and Maud Isobel (Rannie) Watson of Montreal, who was born May 23rd, 1910.

- e. Hugh Waterford¹¹, born April 30th, 1919.

- f. Catherine Muriel¹¹, born Aug. 27th, 1920.

- g. Mary¹¹, born August 16th, 1922.

- h. Frances Harston¹¹, born Sept. 23rd, 1927.

- (6) James¹⁰, born at Knowlton, May 26th, 1879; married, January 17th, 1911, in St. John's

Church, Providence, R.I., Alice Dorrance, daughter of Samuel R. and Alice (Richmond) Dorrance of Providence, who was born October 17th, 1878 and died February 27th, 1923.

(7) Francis Sydney¹⁰, born at Knowlton, June 8th, 1881; married November 16th, 1904, in Philadelphia, Beatrice Fairfax Jordan, daughter of Francis, Jr. of Philadelphia and Mary Amelia (Harding) Jordan of Baltimore, Md., who was born June 15th, 1882. Children:

a. Francis Sydney¹¹, born in Montclair, N.J., October 20th, 1905; married November 18th, 1933, Sylvia Stainton, daughter of Captain (R.N.) George and Edythe (Davis) Stainton, who was born in Staten Island, N.Y., July 24th, 1908. Children:

(a) Francis Sydney¹², born in Nyack, N.Y., August 9th, 1934.

(b) Ann¹², born August 22nd, 1937.

b. Harding Foster¹¹, born in Staten Island, December 29th, 1910; married July 2nd, 1936, in the Chapel of West Roxbury Latin School, Jane Northrop, daughter of George Norton and Catherine (Clerihew) Northrop of West Roxbury, Mass., who was born December 28th, 1913. Children:

- (a) Alexander Clerihew¹², born in New York, February 6th, 1938.
- (b) Harding Foster¹² (twin), born in New York, April 25th, 1942.
- (c) Mary Jane¹² (twin), born in New York, April 25th, 1942.
- c. Constance Jordan¹¹, born in Staten Island, July 7th, 1919.
- (8) Dorothy Margarethe¹⁰, born at Sutton, Que., March 12th, 1891.

iii. Family of Anna⁹ Bancroft (Fraser)

- (1) Amy Bancroft¹⁰ Fraser, born July 13th, 1884; married May 22nd, 1912, to Stanley John Crocker, of Vancouver, B.C., son of George Kelleway and Mary Elizabeth (Newcombe) Crocker, who was born May 20th, 1883.

Children:

- a. Stanley Fraser Crocker, born September 19th, 1913; married in Seattle, October 21st, 1939, Virginia Lee Root, who was born September 1st, 1916.
- b. John Kelleway Crocker, born September 24th, 1915; married August 29th, 1942, Illeen Margaret Harris, who was born January 16th, 1915. *Child:*

Harriet Joan, born July 25th, 1943

- c. Charles Bancroft Crocker, born October 14th, 1922.
- d. Mary Anna Newcombe Crocker, born March 17th, 1925.
- (2) Charles Bancroft¹⁰ Fraser, born December 20th, 1890, died October 11th, 1936; married June 6th, 1916, Edna von Rappard of Montreal. Children:
 - a. Amy Elizabeth Torrance¹¹, born February 21st, 1917; married September 11th, 1937, Frank De Brisay Walker of Montreal.
Child:
Jane¹², born March 17th, 1940.
 - b. Anna Mary Torrance¹¹, born May 28th, 1918; married September 14th, 1940, to Malcolm Laird Watt of Montreal.
Child:
Nancy Elizabeth, born May 16th, 1942.
 - c. Charles Donald Torrance¹¹, born March 22nd, 1922.

iv. Family of Louisa MacDougall (Smithers)

- (1) Francis Sydney¹⁰ Smithers, Jr., born in Brooklyn, N.Y., January 14th, 1873, died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., October 19th, 1925; married April 27th, 1908, in Middleton, N.Y., Martha Eleanor Boak. Children:
 - a. Francis Sydney¹¹ Smithers III, born Febru-

ary 20th, 1909; married January 21st, 1939, Elizabeth Marston. Children:

(a) Elizabeth¹², born April 29th, 1940.

(b) Francis Sydney¹² IV, born March 23rd, 1942.

b. Eleanor Boak¹¹ Smithers, born February 23rd, 1911; married September 5th, 1936, to Louis Henry Morris, Jr.

c. Jean¹¹ Smithers, born January 23rd, 1913; married January 16th, 1943, to Lieutenant Frank Corbin Moister, Medical Corps, United States Naval Reserve, in St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

d. John Abram¹¹ Smithers, born June 20th, 1915.

e. Mary Bancroft¹¹ Smithers, born May 6th, 1920.

(2) Charles Bancroft¹⁰ Smithers, born February 5th, 1874, died in White Plains, N.Y., March 8th, 1928; married October 28th, 1903, Marie Louise Dammaine. Children:

a. Charles Francis¹¹, born September 28th, 1904, married, 1928. Child:

Charles Francis¹², Jr., born December 1929.

b. Ann¹¹, born September 8th, 1907.

- c. Marie Louise¹¹, born March 23rd, 1912; married (1) October 27th, 1931, to Charles Hitchcock; married (2) in January 1939 to Alton Kitching.

Child by first husband:

Marie Ann, born November 11th, 1933,

- (3) Louise Bancroft¹⁰ Smithers, born in 1876, died March 27, 1937; married in June, 1899, Stephen Innes of Philadelphia.

- (4) Herbert Bancroft¹⁰ Smithers, born December 30th, 1880, died at Pasadena, Cal., August 5th, 1941; married (1) January 12th, 1904, May Waters, daughter of Rev. Henry Harcourt and May (Carroll) Waters; married (2) June 23rd, 1926, Evelyn ap Lewis, daughter of William John and Mary Cahill (Drinkwater) ap Lewis, who was born February 21st, 1900.

Children by first wife:

- a. Louise Bancroft¹¹, born August 31st, 1905; married, August 13th, 1925, to Charles Pabst.
- b. May Carroll¹¹, born September 4th, 1908; married, May 7th, 1940, to Raymond Schanzer. Child:

Virginia Bancroft¹², born August 11th, 1941.

- c. Virginia¹¹, born November 17th, 1909, married, October 4th, 1934, to John Rowland Frith.

Children by second wife:

- d. Evelyn Sydney¹¹, born January 13th, 1928.
- e. Herbert Bancroft¹¹, Jr., born September 20th, 1929.

v. Family of Harriet Cutler Bancroft (Buchanan)

- (1) Rupert Bancroft¹⁰ Buchanan, born November 30th, 1881; married February 20th, 1907, Jessie Young Rochester, daughter of John Young and Jessie Bryson Rochester of Vancouver B.C., who was born February 19th, 1887.

Children:

- a. Rupert Rochester¹¹ Buchanan, born at Coleman, Alberta, May 17th, 1908; married December 21st, 1935, Margaret Archer, daughter of Ernest (M.D.) and Jessie Dallas Archer of Lamont, Alberta, who was born September 22nd, 1909.

Children:

- (a) Rupert Archer¹², born May 24th, 1937.
- (b) Brock John¹², born November 12th, 1940.

- b. John Young Bancroft¹¹ Buchanan, born at Coleman, Alberta, November 4th, 1913.
- (2) Dorothy Bancroft¹⁰ Buchanan, born May 1st, 1884.
- (3) Olive Bancroft¹⁰ Buchanan, born September 13th, 1887; married November 15th, 1911, to Osmond W. Dettmers of Montreal. Children:
 - a. Carol Buchanan¹¹ Dettmers, born December 24th, 1912; married June 10th, 1939, to John Gordon Dodd, son of John Buchanan Dodd of Montreal. Child:
 - John Buchanan¹² Dodd, born June 3rd, 1941.
 - b. Austen Buchanan¹¹ Dettmers, born November 10th, 1914, died May 21st, 1934.
 - c. Marguerite Bancroft¹¹ Dettmers, born May 7th, 1916; married October 14th, 1939, to Robert James Nixon of Montreal. Children:
 - (a) Sherril Austen¹², born June 7th, 1941.
 - (b) Martha Anne¹², born May 22nd, 1943.
 - d. Olive Elsie¹¹ Dettmers, born April 8th, 1921.
- (4) Valerie Louise Bancroft¹⁰ Buchanan, born December 29th, 1890; married June 2nd, 1916, in the Church of St. James the Apostle, Mont-

real, to Richard G. Saville of Boston, Mass.
Children:

- a. Richard Heber¹¹ Saville, born July 1st, 1918, died December 26, 1920.
 - b. Hugh Getchell¹¹ Saville, born February 5th, 1921.
 - c. Brian Bancroft¹¹ Saville, born June 14th, 1927.
- (5) Reginald Heber Bancroft¹⁰ Buchanan, born November 24th, 1896. Lieutenant, 1915, in Canadian Expeditionary Force; killed in action in France, January 18th, 1916.

vi. Family of Grace Wilmot Bancroft

(Abbott-Smith)

- (1) Reginald Bancroft¹⁰ Abbott-Smith, born May 2nd, 1894; married November 1st, 1937, Gladys Hutson, daughter of Rev. Edward Palmer and Lilian Theresa (Glen) Hutson of Charleston, S.C., who was born April 6th, 1896.
- (2) George Wakely¹⁰ Abbott-Smith, born April 30th, 1898, died May 7th, 1930; married June 24th, 1925, in the chapel of Ashbury College, Ottawa, Julia Phyllis Woollcombe, daughter of Rev. George Penrose and Julia Edith Dirom

(Acres) Woolcombe of Ottawa, who was born April 1st, 1898. Children:

- a. Kenneth Bancroft¹¹, born November 3rd, 1926.
- b. John Woolcombe¹¹, born August 23rd, 1928.

(3) Charles Bancroft¹⁰ Abbott-Smith, born July 1st, died September 1st, 1900.

(4) Henry Bancroft¹⁰ Abbott-Smith, born January 11th, 1902; married June 2nd, 1928, in the Chapel of the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Alice Nevada Wisdom, daughter of Stuart Albert and Mary Stuart (Cotton) Wisdom of Shawinigan Falls, Que., who was born July 20th, 1907. Children:

- a. Mary Nevada¹¹, born December 25th, 1930.
- b. Harriet Bancroft¹¹, born October 24th, 1933.
- c. Charles Wisdom¹¹, born March 10th, 1938.

vii. Family of Henry⁹ Bancroft

(1) Henry James¹⁰, born July 17th, 1909.

(2) Charles Percy¹⁰, born September 11th, 1910.

While it seemed to us best to confine this sketch of the living generations to names and dates and

relationships, it may help to relieve the bareness of the chronicle in this chapter if we note in conclusion the variety of occupations and of educational standing represented by the members of these generations, in contrast with the limited pursuits and attainments of the first six generations of the family.

Holy Orders are represented by three of its members; Medicine and Law by one each; Engineering by four; Science of Agriculture by one; Banking by four. Three have been Stock Brokers and one is a Real Estate Broker.

The women of this group include six Graduates in Arts, one Chartered Accountant, one Trained Librarian, one Registered Nurse, one Trained Attendant and one holder of a diploma in Domestic Science.

It may also be noted that, carrying on the older tradition of the family, four served their country in the armed forces of the last World War and eight have already enlisted in the present war.

Chapter VII

GOD'S ACRES

THE graves of the family and of some members of collateral lines who are mentioned in previous chapters are to be found in eleven different cemeteries.

Of these, the older ones call for some description and supply some interesting epitaphs.

1. The old Burying Ground at Wakefield, (formerly South Reading, First Parish of Reading), situated at the sides and rear of the church, contains the grave and tombstone of Thomas¹ Bancroft. He was buried first in what is now the Park or Common, and, when the first Burying Ground was merged in the Common, his grave and stone were moved with others to the newer ground where a stone stands in a remarkably good state of preservation—"the oldest stone in Wakefield".*

The epitaph reads as follows:

"Memento mori, fugit hora
Here lyes THE body of Lieut.
Thomas Bancroft, aged 69
decd. ye 19th August 1691

The memory of the just is blessed."

* Wellman, "History of Lynnfield", p. 80.

2. The Old South Cemetery of Lynnfield Centre lies on the south side of Summer Street, opposite the Common, and contains the graves of John² Bancroft and of Hannah (Hazey) his second wife, of John³ and his first wife Mary (Clark) and his second wife Mary (Mansfield), also that of James⁵ and his wife Esther (Smith). Most of the tombstones are of slate, some of them fragments only of the original stone. The headstone of James⁵ is of marble. It seems probable that the graves of John⁴ and his two wives are in this burying ground, though their identity, with that of many others, as well as their headstones, has been lost.

These are the epitaphs:

i. John² Bancroft

"Here lyes Buried
Ye Body of Mr.
JOHN BANCROFT
Who Departed this
life Jan. 25 1739 in ye
84th year of His Age."

ii. Hannah (Hazeey) Bancroft

"Here lyes ye Body
of Mrs. Hannah
Bancroft. Wife to
Ensin. John Bancroft
Who Died June
7th, 1732, in ye 76
Year of her Age."

iii. John³ Bancroft

"Here Lyes Interrrd. the Body
of Deacon John Bancroft who
Departed this life Decr. ye 20th
1768 in the 87th year of his
Age.

Rev. 14 ver. 13"

iv. Mary (Clark) Bancroft

"Here lyes ye Body of
Mrs. Mary Bancroft
Wife to Deacon John
Bancroft Who Decd.
Octer. 1. 1723 in ye 39th
Year of her Age."

v. Mary (Mansfield) Bancroft

"Here lyes ye Body of
Mrs. Mary Bancroft, Wife
to Deacon John Bancroft
Who departed this life
July ye 25th 1763 in ye
82d year of her Age."

vi. James⁵ and Esther (Smith) Bancroft

(headstone in marble)

"In memory of

LIEUT. JAMES BANCROFT

Who died Aug. 22 1814

AET. 82 y'rs.

ESTHER SMITH

his wife

Died Mar. 25 1814

AET. 87 y'rs.

"Blessed are the dead which
die in the Lord." Rev. 14: 13"

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

A second old cemetery adjoins the first, with the graves of Nathaniel⁴, half brother of John⁴, his daughter Hannah and her husband, John Danforth.

Nathaniel Bancroft's epitaph reads as follows:

"Sacred
To the Memory of
Deac. Nathaniel Bancroft
Ob. June 26, 1810
AE. 85"

3. The Old West Burying Ground, Lynnfield Centre. This Burying Ground contains the graves of Henry⁷ Bancroft and Eliza (Mottey) his wife, with marble headstones.

i. "CAPT. HENRY BANCROFT

DIED

Aug. 15, 1872

Aged 86

Death is the crown of life."

ii. "The night dew that falls
Tho' in silence it weeps
Shall brighten with verdure
The grave where she sleeps
And the tear that we shed
Tho' in silence it rools
Shall long keep her memory
Green in our souls.

ELIZA MOTTEY

Wife of
Capt. Henry Bancroft
Dau. of Revt. Joseph Mottey
Died Feb. 10, 1869
AET. 79

4. The Old Central Burying Ground, Boston Common. This Burying Ground, at the west end of the Common, contains the graves of James⁶ Bancroft and Sarah (Parsons) his wife. The headstones are of red sandstone.

i. James⁶ Bancroft

"Erected
to the memory of
Capt. JAMES BANCROFT
who departed this life
April 3d 1803
Aged 47

He served his country with honour
during the revolutionary war."

ii. Sarah (Parsons) Bancroft

"This humble stone
is here erected
to
perpetuate the memory
of
Mrs. Sarah Bancroft
Wife of James Bancroft
who died April 20, 1795
AEtat. 41"

5. The Old Burying Ground of Dedham, Mass. contains the graves of Michael Metcalf, his first wife, Alice (Bacon), and their infant son Thomas. Their deaths are given in the Dedham Vital Records as follows:—

"Alice Bancroft deceased the 29 of the 1 mo
1648
Michaell Metcalfe deceased 24th decembr
1664."

6. The old Protestant cemetery of Montreal was situated on the south side of Dorchester Street, west of St. Urbain Street, in the space now occupied by Dufferin Square. Here, among the graves of the first Englishmen of Montreal, Charles Bancroft was buried, also Horatio Gates and members of his family. When the cemetery was demolished in

1863, these graves, with their headstones, were moved to Mount Royal Cemetery. Here, in lot No. 70, are the graves of Charles and his wife Mary Ann, also of his son Canon Charles Bancroft and his descendants, with the exception of Charles⁹, who with his wife and the deceased members of their family was laid to rest in the cemetery of Knowlton, Que. In an adjoining lot are Henry⁸, eldest son of Charles⁷, his wife and descendants, and on the other side the Gates family and their connections, the only monument being one inscribed with the names of Horatio Gates and his wife Clarissa, who was born in 1787 and died April 21st, 1842. Mr. Gates was buried by Rev. Alex. Mathieson, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The Register was signed by John Livingston and Joseph Webster as Witnesses.

Epitaph of Charles Bancroft

"In Memory of
Charles Bancroft, Esq.
Who died April 19, 1834,
aged 47 years.

As a merchant he was honourable and upright,
As a friend, generous and sincere,
As a husband and father, tender, kind and
affectionate.

This monument was erected by sorrowing survivors
of the family as a tribute to the memory of one so
justly dear to them in the humble hope that through
the Redeemer they shall meet again, a family in
heaven."

Before we close this record, let us stand, in thought, for a moment, before the graves of those who have carried on the family line since the landing in Massachusetts of Michael Metcalf in 1637 and Thomas Bancroft in 1640.

The lineaments of the ancestors of the first six generations, from Thomas¹ to James⁶, are somewhat dim and shadowy. We know the dates of their births, marriages and deaths, the names of their children, some of their transactions in the buying of land, their building of houses, their disposal of property during their lifetime, in some cases the wording of their wills, but little or nothing more.

As a typical cross-section of early New England history, we may suppose them to have had the characteristics of the sturdy stock of pioneers who laid the foundations of the New England of today—with strong religious convictions, though, according to the ideas of today, somewhat intolerant in their views: a God-fearing, industrious, hard-headed and thrifty race.

In the family history, as we read it, there is no trace of crime or scandal: no stain upon the family escutcheon, no blot to mar the pages of the story.

The generations which followed Charles⁷ are

still within living memory. A composite picture, including that of Charles⁷, exhibits the traits of generosity, geniality and kindliness, combined with a streak of determination, and manifests a strong and constant sense of loyalty to family and friends.

The story of these ancestors is a challenge to those of the living generations to whom they have passed on the torch, to hold it aloft with the same faith, courage and endurance as did their forbears before them. To them comes the challenge, "Fight the good fight". Theirs to respond: "Yea, I have a goodly heritage".

SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The primary source of this family history is the "Genealogical Account of The Bancroft Family" which appears in the Appendix.

Other sources include family letters, scrapbooks and newspaper clippings, the Vital Records of Boston and towns in its vicinity, of Barre, Mass., and of Montreal, and the records of various Parochial Registers; old files of Boston papers in the Boston Public Library; from files of the Montreal "Gazette", extracts supplied by the Library of Parliament, Ottawa; from the Montreal "Daily Herald" by the Legislative Library, Toronto; the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association for 1922, with a biographical article on Hon. Horatio Gates by Dr. Adam Shortt; "Everyday Life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony" by George Francis Dow; "A History of Lynn, Mass", by Alonzo Lewis and J. R. Newhall; "A Genealogical History of the Town of Reading, Mass." by Lilley Eaton; and "A History of Lynnfield, Mass.", by Thomas B. Wellman, as well as numerous other books of reference consulted in the Boston Public Library and the Library of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston.

Special acknowledgement is due to Mr. John Kermott Allen for the valuable material contained

in his articles on "Thomas Bancroft of Dedham and Reading, Mass., and some of his descendants", which appear in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register", Vol. XCIV, July, 1940, and subsequent numbers to date. The "Register", Vol. VI, pp. 171-3 also contains an article on Michael Metcalf by Dr. Luther Metcalf Harris.

APPENDIX

- A. A Genealogical Account of
The Bancroft Family.
- B. The English Antecedents of
The Bancroft Family.

A. A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BANCROFT FAMILY

This "genealogical account" appears to have been written, by a member of the family now unknown, shortly after the date mentioned in its title—December, 1813. The "grandchildren" (of James⁵) mentioned in the last sentence of the account, are the family of Captain James⁶, including Charles⁷ who went to Montreal in or not long before 1815, presumably taking this document with him. The original manuscript is now in the possession of W. M. Bancroft, Darley Place, Knowlton, Que. The last three sentences in the document were obviously written after the death of James⁵ in August, 1814.

A Genealogical Account of the Bancroft
Family From Their First Landing in America
About Year 1640 to December, 1813

It appears from the most authentic intelligence at this time that three Brothers embarked from England for the U.S. one of which died on the passage, one took up his residence in Brimfield, Connecticut and we have no information of him or his posterity. Thomas Bancroft the Senior of the three Brothers, from whom we descended, purchased a large tract of land, then in a state of Nature, in the N.W. part of Lynn now called Lynnfield, where he took up his residence, he had been married previous to leaving England to a Miss Metcalf of Dover^x, England, and from them sprung the families which are hereafter detailed, different branches of which are scattered throughout the country,—

Thomas B died August 19th, 1697 age 59.^{xx} His death is recorded in the County records, thus "and left Thos. Bancroft Senior", he had three sons Thomas, John and Ebenezer.

x The account is here in error. Thomas Bancroft married Elizabeth Metcalf at Dedham, Mass., in 1648. She was born and brought up in Norwich, England and came out to America with her father in 1637. See page 8.

xx Thomas died in 1691, aged 69. See page 102.

Thomas settled in Reading W. Parish 1669, died January 12, 1718, age 69, he married Sarah daughter of Capt. Jonathan Pool by whome he had issue, Jonathan, Raham, Samuel and four daughters, which were all married. The last mentioned Thomas had also four sons, Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin, and Jonathan and died November 9, 1731, 58. His son Thomas died February 1748 age 52. Joseph died August 1753, 35. Benjamin is now living at Groton, Mass. 1776. Jonathan died October 19, 1732, age 29. He left one son that now resides at Salem 1776. Tom, son of last mentioned Tom died October 1763, 42. This son Tom being the sixth generation and the sixth oldest son of that name died September 1765 but was not married. Jonathan B son of this Thomas that died June 12, 1718 died in the twenty second year, left no children. His brother Raham died September 5, 1758 age 74. He left three sons, Joshua, David, James, four daughters. Samuel brother of Raham died July 1772 age 79. He was born December 27, 1693 and left three sons, Samuel, William, Caleb, and one daughter. The last mentioned Samuel had four sons seven daughters. His wife died November 1813 age 98, having a posterity of 333. The Rev'd. Aaron Bancroft of Worcester is a son of the last mentioned Samuel and has a number of children.

James Bancroft now residing at Reading W. Parish is a son of the last mentioned Raham and has a numerous posterity. This is the most correct information we have of the Senior Branch arising from Thomas who first settled in Lynnfield.

Ebenezer we have reason to suppose was the Junior Branch and died June 1707 age 50 having one son Ebenezer who left one son Ebenezer, which left no male posterity. His posterity by the female yet resides in Lynnfield by the name of Parsons.

John second son or Midah Branch died June 25, 1739, 84, he left three sons, John, Raham and Timothy, also five daughters, all but one married.

Raham was married and has left one son who died without issue. Timothy died unmarried. John was twice married his first wife was Mary Clark by whome he had John, Timothy and five daughters. Mary married a Willman, Elisa a Carlton, Eunice a Bancroft, Susan a Wait, Jane a Whitney, by his second wife he had Nathaniel born October 22, 1725 and one daughter died age 10. Timothy married Elizabeth Gerry and settled at Lunenburg and left one son whom now resides at Ringe, N.H. Nathaniel married May 18, 1749 M. Taylor of Sudbury by whom he had four sons and four daughters. The three eldest sons and one daughter died in infancy. Hannah married John Danforth

who left John Danforth now residing at Lynnfield who married Betsey Fowl and they have got a Pullet Bridget born the 11th of September 1760. Mary born 23 December 1762 now living. Thomas born November 14, 1765 married Elizabeth Ives, November 10, 1797 died in Canton, China November 15, 1807 age 42. They had two sons one died in infancy the other Thomas P. yet lives.

The last mentioned John married Ruth Newhawl by whom he had two sons James and John and six daughters, Mary, Ruth, Lydia, Sarah, Jane and Rachel. His second wife was Eva Hawks by whom he had three sons John, Eben and Job. John by the first woman died in infancy. Job married Sarah Upton of Reading by whom he had two sons Eben and Joseph and one daughter who all reside in Salem. Eben married Miss Ballard of Lynn and left one son who resides in that place. John married Mary Walton of Reading and now resides in Norway, Maine, he has four sons and seven daughters. James married Esther Smith of Reading and had three sons and two daughters, James, William, William Rhode and Ester, all of which died in infancy but James who married Sally Parsons of Leicester, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, two of which died in infancy, the last mentioned James died at Boston April 3,

1803, 47. His father James died at Lynnfield August 25, 1814, 84. His wife Esther died March 25, 1814, 87. Their grandchildren James, Henry Charles, Sally and Harriet yet remain unmarried.

B. THE ENGLISH ANTECEDENTS OF THE BANCROFT FAMILY

The name Ban-croft is equivalent to the modern English Fair-field. In agreement with this and with what is known of the immediate ancestors of Thomas¹ Bancroft, the Arms of the family suggest that its members originally belonged to the yeomanry of England.

In George Newbury Mackenzie's "Colonial Families of the United States"^x the Bancrofts are said to have been an old Cheshire family (some deeds being dated as early as the fourteenth century) which spread into Derbyshire and Lancashire. Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, belonged to the Lancashire branch, having been born at Farnsworth, Lancs, in 1544. John¹ and his half brother Thomas are said to have come from Swarkeston in Derbyshire, the sons of "THOMAS BANCROFT of Swarkeston, yeoman", as he is described in his will, dated October 13th, 1626. He died in 1627, pre-deceasing his wife, Rebecca Errington and was buried at Swarkeston.

^x Vol. V, p. 37.

Among his bequests are the following: "To Ralph my second son the house now occupied by my eldest son John. To Thomas my third son, 40/ yearly."^x

The father of Thomas Bancroft of Swarkeston was Ralph , who was living in 1711 and whose wife's name was Alice. He was the second son of John Bancroft of Chellaston, who died in 1557 and whose wife was Margaret Hollingworth (or Haryingworth). In his will, dated May 11th, 1557, he made the following bequests: "To my eldest son the Hall I now dwell in. To my second son the overhouse. To my third son part of land in Swarston, he paying his fourth brother xv. li (fifteen shillings and two pence). To daughter Margott goods, my mother Bancroft shall have 2/. A lamb to each of my sister Jane's children."^x

The "Mother Bancroft" mentioned in this will was the widow of William Bancroft of Chellaston or Swarkeston, both small towns in the neighbourhood of Derby. Beyond him no ancestor is known.

The Arms in possession of various branches of the family of Thomas¹, as also those of Archbishop Bancroft and of Joseph Bancroft of Lancashire who came out to America in 1824^{xx}, are of the same general description:

^x N.E.H. & G. Register, 1902, p. 86.

^{xx} "Colonial Families of the U.S." Vol. V, p. 37.

“Or (gold) on a band between six crosses crosslet az. (blue), three garbs (sheaves of wheat), or Crest: a garb between two wings expanded or.” The fact that these Arms are recorded in Burke’s “Armoury” as belonging to Archbishop Bancroft seems to have led, in some branches of the family, to the supposition that Thomas¹ was a direct descendant of the Archbishop. This supposition the foregoing sketch of the early history of the family proves to be unfounded.

In all the printed cuts of the family arms the shield as well as the crest are the same. Some copies have in addition an ornate mantling which seems to be unauthorized. The motto, however, varies, as is common in heraldry. That of the family of Charles⁷ is “Fidei coticula crux”. In the family history given in “Colonial Families of America” Vol. V, the frontispiece is a finely coloured shield and crest with the motto: “Dat Deus Incrementum”. The same motto is ascribed to John¹ in Frances M. Smith’s pamphlet on “The Bancroft Family”, one of a series of “Colonial Families of America”. The family of Mr. John Kermott Allen’s mother, Nancy (Bancroft) Allen, has the motto: “Deo Incrementum date”.

This is also the motto of the family of Colonel Ebenezer⁶ Bancroft, whose daughter Rebecca

(1771-1797) married Joseph Hill. He took the name of Bancroft Hill and adopted the Bancroft Coat of Arms in place of that of his own family. A woodcut of the Arms,—shield, crest and motto—is given in Vol. IV of "Colonial Families of the United States". The motto of the family of Hon. George Bancroft the historian, in the line of Thomas², is at this time of writing not known to us, as well as that of Dr. George Russell Bancroft, also in the line of Thomas². The lineage of Robert Hale Bancroft, given in Matthew's "American Armoury and Blue Book"^x, is traced back through John³, John² and Thomas¹ to Thomas Bancroft of Swarkeston. In this account no motto is mentioned.

The fact that the families of some of the Bancroft wives of Colonial Days have coats of arms—for example, the family of Ruth Newhall, wife of John⁴, and of Sarah Poole, wife of Thomas², who came of an ancient Norman family, originally de la Pole—suggests that armorial bearings were not infrequent in rural New England in early times.

One coat of arms has a special place in the family history, representing as it does the oldest ancestor on the distaff side of whom anything is definitely known — two generations before Thomas¹ — the

^x Part I, p. 363.

father of his wife Elizabeth, Michael Metcalf, whose interesting story has already been told.^{xx}

The Metcalf Arms are given by Thomas Gamble, Jr., in "Data concerning the families of Bancroft" (and several others) (1906). The shield is described "Arg. (silver), three calves passant **sable**". The crest: "A satyr with girdle of oak leaves, holding in right hand over right shoulder a spiked club". The arms were granted in 1483, the crest in 1487.

The fact that the family of his wife Elizabeth had a Coat of Arms suggests that Thomas Bancroft would be interested in securing a copy of his own from members of his family at home if neither he nor his brother John had brought one to America. In the nature of the case, however, it is not easy to trace the possession or the origin of Arms in this or any other family.

^{xx} Chapter II, pp. 9-12.

EUGENE BECHTOLD
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

